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The Baptist Record

"THY KINGDOM COME"

OLD SERIES
VOLUME XLVI

JACKSON, MISS., May 29, 1924

NEW SERIES
VOLUME XXVI, No. 22

Dr. W. A. McComb and Dr. L. R. Christie are the Mississippi representatives on the Home Board and the Foreign Board.

Northern Methodists in their recent General Conference adopted the recommendation for union with Southern Methodists, and refused ordination to women.

Dr. L. O. Dawson, for thirty years pastor at Tuscaloosa, has resigned to take charge of the chair of Bible Instruction in Howard College, Birmingham.

Don't imagine you are better than some other man because you have found some fault in him. Maybe the fault you have seen is proof that you have a keener eye for faults than for virtues.

We have heard Dr. Scarborough several different times on the Campaign, but he has seemed each time better than the one before. The address at Atlanta had the eloquence of sincerity, loyalty and a great and worthy passion.

The Second Baptist Church in St. Louis, which makes special efforts to minister to the social and recreational life of its people and the community, is said to have had a total of 36 present at a recent Sunday evening service.

Lowrey Cooper, son of Pastor W. R. Cooper of Blue Mountain, is open for engagements to conduct the singing in revival meetings this summer. We have a similar statement from Herbert Davis, Box 510, Shreveport, La.

There are a certain few brethren in the Convention who upon every appearance before the body startle everybody because like a fire hose, they may sprinkle everybody in sight. Nobody knows which way the water is going to spatter.

There will be a joint meeting in Nashville June 3 and 4 of the Committees which have charge of the closing up of the 75 Million Campaign and of planning of the campaign for 1925. They are composed largely of the same people, but the committee for next year is smaller.

Said an employee of one of the largest department stores in New Orleans, "Have you heard of the new religion that has come to New Orleans?" "No," replied the other, "what is it?" "Why, it's the Baptist Bible Institute, and it's taking everything."—Ex.

Tourists in Colorado going up the incline railroad which is very steep, often feel strange physical sensations. But they may go much higher without these sensations if they go by the more gradual incline of the auto road. Similarly, Christians may have unusual experiences by a too rapid rise in Christian life, which seems violent to those who approach it more slowly.

A good many long speeches will be published in the Minutes of the Convention this year, because the brethren put them into the form of "reports", some of which were never authorized by the Convention. It costs a good deal to publish them, and very few will ever read them. If you want to know what they are, look in the cemetery (commonly called minutes) and read the names on the tombstones (commonly called table of contents).

The W. M. U. deserves great praise for the work done in the past year, for the report they made in Atlanta, and for not making any speeches before the Convention.

Editor L. D. Newton and the board of directors of the Christian Index in Atlanta gave to the editors a luncheon during the Convention which was greatly enjoyed and furnished a fine opportunity for congenial fellowship.

W. E. Fendley of Clayton, Ala., has been in a three weeks meeting at Siluria and Gannts Quarry. There were a number of additions including a Methodist preacher, W. A. Horton. The singing was in charge of E. P. Fendley, who has a "booster choir" of children.

The country church had its inning at the Convention, when Dr. Alldredge made his report and three pastors of country churches got the platform and made as good speeches as were heard at the Convention, and beat some of the city preachers mighty bad.

Southern Presbyterians in their recent General Assembly passed a resolution condemning the teaching of organic evolution and warned their college in China that they would withdraw support if the teaching was not kept in harmony with the evangelical faith.

There are 400 Baptist boys in the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. Until Secretary Daniels had charge of the Navy Department all boys in the Academy had to attend the Episcopal service unless they protested that their consciences would not permit it. There are several Baptist preachers' sons among the cadets.

The request of the Convention President that the people remain to hear the report on the Baptist Newspapers on the ground that the papers have done so much for us, reminded some of a story. A presiding officer rebuked people for leaving when a returned soldier was about to speak by saying, "This young man has gone through hell for us and we should be willing to do the same for him."

The Baptist Monthly Magazine, edited by Dr. J. W. Porter and Evangelist T. T. Martin, has come to our desk, and we are glad to commend it to the whole brotherhood. It is needed and we believe it will find ready acceptance and fulfill a worthy mission. There is no more vigorous defender of the faith than Dr. Porter, and no evangelist with a clearer knowledge of the plan of salvation than Brother Martin. We are pleased to see a strong expository article from Pastor W. A. Sullivan.

A resolution favoring the world court was voted down in the Convention at Atlanta, for various reasons. Some doubtless thought it was not a matter for our Convention to deal with. Others perhaps were not favorable because it had the names of Presidents Harding and Coolidge attached to it. It looked like those introducing the resolution were akin to a certain faction in the United States who are afraid to mention the name of President Wilson in connection with it. In the meantime Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts is trying to build him a little playhouse all by himself and name it a world court.

Elliott Church, Grenada County, would like to hear from any church having pews for sale which they cannot longer use. Write to J. S. Mills, at Elliott.

The program for Montgomery County B. Y. P. U. and S. S. Convention is very attractive. Date July 5-11. Write Harry L. Watts, Winona, Miss. This promises to be one of the very best of its kind.

J. A. Taylor of Brookhaven was appointed as the Mississippi member of the Committee on Correlating the work of the Boards. J. L. Johnson was appointed Mississippi trustee of the Southwestern Seminary.

Meetings were held last week in Summit and in the Second Church, Greenwood, Pastor L. B. Campbell had to his assistance Dr. and Mrs. Denham of the Bible Institute in the Summit meeting; while Pastor C. T. Johnson of Marks preached at Greenwood.

Some time ago the Record published a news item from Gulfport in which was included a statement that the Methodist Sunday School had 666 in attendance. The New Orleans Advocate says the figure was 1,193. We learn that the reports were for different Sundays.

Dr. S. M. Brown read some excellent testimonies from our denominational secretaries, and other leaders at the Convention, but when the subject of Baptist Papers was up, we looked around for them and many of them had flown. But on the whole the people were quite patient and considerate.

If Baptists had preached the obligation and the nature of baptism as they ought, there would never have been any Campbellites. If they had preached the Bible doctrine of holiness there would have been no place for the second blessing folks. If the boards had been as wide awake as they might in some departments of work, there would not be need of so many "commissions".

It seems we have somewhere heard of "Baptist brag", but we take a back seat to let one of our Methodist exchanges have the floor for a minute. This is its modest message:

"The strongest sector where the most visible impression and the greatest resistance is being registered is that made by the Methodist Episcopal Church. Where go the banners of this church, follow the forces of conquest.

"All the moral and religious influences of the nation are cognizant of this. They are listening to what Methodism has to say. They are looking in her direction for the orders they are to take. She furnishes incentive. She forges slogans. She blazes the path. She leads across the field and sets the banner and calls for others to follow. This is written in no feeling of superiority. It is not expressed in the least thought of boasting. The political parties are taking Methodism into account. The administration has come to understand that we are molders of public opinion. Therefore the nation in many of her functioning departments takes note of the fact that the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is now in session at the city of Springfield, Massachusetts."

THE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION OF MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE

The Ministerial Association of Mississippi College met at its regular meeting last Tuesday night. It is customary for the seniors of the group to give a short program the last week before they complete their college work. Last Tuesday night this was observed in fine style. A splendid program was arranged by Brother F. A. Lummus, and the good meeting was due largely to his efforts.

The program was as follows: All stood and sung "I Am Thine O Lord" in chorus; Brother Howard Spell led in a short prayer; Brother G. A. Cooper read a scripture lesson found in 1 Cor. 6:1-15; Brother F. A. Lummus led a prayer after the scripture lesson; the first short address was given by Brother F. W. Varner, and his subject was, "History of seniors who have been constant attendants of the Ministerial Prayer Meeting"; following that was a short address by Brother R. A. Langly on the subject, "Prophecy of the Class"; Brother J. B. Holcomb was called on to lead another prayer; a solo was sung by Brother John W. Sproles which was a prominent feature of the program; the last address, "What the Ministerial Prayer Meeting has meant to the Seniors in Preparation for Life", was very ably given by Brother E. L. Landrum; the final song was "Nearer My God To Thee"; and we were dismissed by prayer led by Brother B. B. Hilbun.

The meeting was good in every respect. Every one there felt the solemnity of the occasion. Some of our dearest friends are leaving us this year, and we who remain in college wish for them the success and blessings. Our president for the past year has been Brother B. B. Hilbun, who has been a most efficient leader. The other officers were: R. L. Smith, vice-president; R. A. Langley, secretary-treasurer; E. L. Landrum, publicity director; Otis Jones, extension work director; and S. E. Sumrall, chorister.

Friday night, May 2nd, the Association met at its regular meeting and elected officers for next year. The following were elected: W. S. Hardin, president; Otis Jones, vice-president; O. W. Thompson, secretary-treasurer; Richard H. Campbell, reporter; Alva C. Hawkins, extension work director; and Carey Rushing, chorister.

—Richard H. Campbell.

DIGEST OF REPORT BY HOSPITAL COMMISSION TO SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

There are now in actual operation at the hands of Southern Baptists 23 hospitals located in 14 states, it was reported to the Southern Baptist Convention Friday by Dr. Louis J. Bristow, of Selma, Ala., secretary of the Hospital Commission of the Convention. These hospitals have an aggregate bed capacity of 2,756 and during the past year they cared for 53,317 patients.

Property to the value of \$8,600,268.00 is owned by these hospitals. Nineteen nurses' training schools are operated in connection with the hospitals. The Good Samaritan Hospital, located at Selma, while owned by the white Baptists of Alabama is operated for the exclusive patronage and benefit of Negroes.

During the past year charity service in the sum of \$338,776.00 was done by the Baptist hospitals mentioned. Two or three other hospitals are practically completed and will be opened June 1st.

Included in the recommendations of the Commission to the Convention is the suggestion that serious consideration be given to a Memorial from the Arkansas Convention and the Arkansas Baptist Mission Board touching upon the matter of the establishment of a National Baptist hospital at Hot Springs. The Commission says there are large possibilities in such a project and asys that the Convention recommend it to the favorable consideration of Southern Baptists.

Announcement is made by the Commission that plans have been adopted for the erection of the first unit of the Southwide Baptist hospital at New Orleans and it is contemplated that actual

construction on this unit will begin not later than December 1st of this year. This initial unit will be 8 stories in height with a basement and will constitute a complete hospital in itself, though it will be so designed and constructed as to form only the central portion of the plant when it is completed in its entirety. It is planned that the New Orleans hospital ultimately will cost not less than \$2,000,000. It is recommended in this connection that the Home Mission Board be instructed to have ready for the hospital project \$50,000 by December 1st and that the remainder which this agency is to contribute to this proposition, shall be paid quarterly thereafter. Assurance has been given the Commission that the Louisiana State Mission Board is prepared to pay \$100,000 to the New Orleans hospital project on the dates mentioned.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT OF RELIEF AND ANNUITY BOARD

For the year closing May 1, 1924, the Relief and Annuity Board of the Southern Baptist Convention added 85 beneficiaries to its Relief Department, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 1,010 and more than \$11,000 was put into relief than during any previous year, according to Dr. Wm. Lunsford, Secretary of the Board.

On the Annuity side of the Board's work, the fund has been raised to a maximum of \$500 and this department has had its largest gain in membership during the past year, more than 1,300 members now being enrolled.

The beneficiaries of the Board are receiving on an average of less than \$150 per year, a sum far short of what is actually necessary to meet the actual needs of the worn-out preachers, Dr. Lunsford pointed out, and he recommends that the Convention so provide for the Board as to enable it to create an honor roll for those who have had 30 years of service in the ministry and lived by the ministry and who, upon that basis, for the past 25 years, have averaged \$500 per year in compensation, should draw the maximum pension of \$500 per year from the Relief Department and never have to renew their applications. Such an honor roll can be created in the next 12 or 18 months if the Convention deals adequately with the Board and the Board needs an endowment and reserve of \$1,500.00 for relief work alone, independently of what it draws from year to year through the budget.

WHO IS TO BLAME FOR THE DEBTS OF THE BOARDS?

Pastor R. F. Stokes, in discussing the 75 Million Campaign before his congregation at Jasper, Texas, said: "You have heard it said that the boards of the Southern Baptist Convention made a mistake in going into debt as they have, and I am prepared in some measure to agree that that is true. But let me explain this mistake: The objective of the Campaign was to raise \$75,000,000. We went far beyond that and raised in pledges \$92,000,000.

The boards figured that there would be a shrinkage from death and reserves, but that the over-subscription of \$17,000,000 would take care of that. They figured that they had the subscriptions of Christian brethren and sisters who would meet their pledges as they matured, and therefore laid out their work on a \$75,000,000 basis.

"The first year we met our quota grandly, but the second year we failed to do so and each succeeding year we have fallen down until our boards are embarrassed with heavy debts and our work hampered.

"When you signed that pledge card you said to the boards, 'Depend upon me for this much', and so said every man and woman, boy and girl, who signed a card. And we meant what we said. The boards believed in us and laid out their work as we had directed them to do in our pledges. These things being true there is but one mistake we can charge against our boards, and that is in trusting the brethren and sisters who have not paid their pledges, to do what they said they

would do. If those who pledged had justified the confidence of the boards, there would have been no debt, but on the other hand there would have been money in the treasury for the enlargement of the work. Hence the mistake of the boards was in trusting our brethren and sisters more fully than the performances of these good people would justify."

STILL PERSECUTED IN RUMANIA

To the Southern Baptist Editors' Association, Atlanta, Georgia, U. S. A.

My dear Brethren:

You will pardon my disturbing your deliberations in order to lay before you a matter of grave importance that concerns your persecuted Baptist brethren in Rumania.

We had hoped that the promises made by the various Cabinet officials of the Rumanian government to the representatives of the Rumanian Baptists, to Dr. Rushbrooke, and to myself on a number of occasions during the last four years, that full religious liberty would be accorded our Baptist brethren, would be fulfilled. But, we have been utterly disappointed. The Rumanian government seems to be determined to suppress the Baptist movement in their land, while avowing its purpose of granting full religious liberty to all its citizens.

The general situation is as follows: New Rumania came into being through the sacrifices of blood and treasure of the Allies. America shared in that sacrifice. Without America's help there would have been no New Rumania.

The principle that Mr. Wilson so ably advocated and that was adopted and was incorporated into all the treaties relating to the new Balkan States was that of full liberty to Minorities in the matter of religion, language and schools. All the Succession States except Rumania have taken steps to comply with and fulfill these formal and sacred promises made under the seal of the various states and the signature of authorized representatives.

In the recently adopted Constitution of Rumania this principle of absolute religious liberty is admitted in one article, and in a later article is made relative and limited. In fact, the later articles annul the liberty announced above. It is a plain and unequivocal subterfuge.

Every pressure that we could bring to bear has been exerted to induce the Rumanian government to adhere to its solemn promises. Even Ministers and Ambassadors of friendly powers (whose names I could give, were it wise to do so), with whom I have conferred, have expressed their great sympathy for our people in their distresses and have done all that it was possible for them to do unofficially to influence the Rumanian government to grant the liberty they have promised. Practically every promise has been broken and now our Rumanian brethren face a terrifying future. I was told last year that numbers of them expect martyrdom.

I now come to you, brethren, as the only ones who can save your brethren. You have it in your power to become liberators of the oppressed. The one thing that the Rumanian rulers dread is an informed and aroused public opinion in America and the civilized world. They wish to have the good opinion especially of America. They know that in a large measure their future depends on the good opinion of America. They know that if the terrible, brutal, well-authenticated and undoubted facts of the persecutions of our Baptist brethren were known by the American people, they would suffer the loss of the moral support that they need in these trying times.

The only thing left for us is a serious, sober, ably conducted campaign by all the Baptist press for giving the facts and expressing our united protest. I take it that there is no hope to be expected from inter-denominational organizations in America, such as the Federal Council of Churches, who could exert a powerful pressure in cases like this, the reason being that similar organizations both in America and Great Britain have fraternized with these persecutors of the

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Baptists. Were it necessary, I could give names and dates to verify this statement. The fact is that this recrudescence of persecution of Baptists in Rumania synchronizes with such fraternizing. Whether or not there is a relation between these facts I cannot say. Of course, in case there should be such a relation, it would not have been from any intention on the part of the Americans or British. I fear that the Rumanian church authorities have reached the conclusion that since the Baptists are not prominent members of these inter-denominational bodies, they are a negligible quantity.

It is evident that we must fight our own battles. You brethren to whom I most respectfully address this appeal have at your disposal the most powerful of all weapons of defense,—your papers. If the twenty Baptist papers of the South, State and local, would co-operate in a campaign of giving the information of incontestable facts to our brotherhood, backed up by strong editorial protests, marked copies being sent to the Rumanian Minister at Washington, I am confident that beneficent results speedily would be realized. In addition to this, if your Association, through some authorized official, would see to it that strong resolutions of protest should be presented and passed at each of the State Conventions this fall and the resolutions reported in the various dailies where the conventions are held, in addition to the Associated Press reports, so that millions of American citizens would know the facts, I am sure that you would produce a panic at the Rumanian Embassy at Washington, especially if marked copies were sent the Minister. Such a campaign, if pressed with soberness and persistency, would emancipate your persecuted brethren.

With the hope that you may be the successors of the Virginia Baptists who gave us religious liberty in our beloved America and that you may be willing to stretch your powerful arms across the seas and liberate your suffering brethren in Rumania, I am,

Yours very respectfully and fraternally,
—Everett Gill,
European Representative.

REPORT ON SOCIAL SERVICE ADOPTED AT ATLANTA

Part One

The year has been one of continued unrest and uncertainty in public affairs both in our country and in other countries. We are still living in conditions and dealing with results entailed upon us by the world war. It remains yet to be seen when the social, economic and political chaos brought on by the war shall be entirely overcome and good order and tranquility restored, for surely not even the wisest can foretell this happy event. And yet we are glad to observe brightening skies on many parts of the horizon.

Day Dawn in Europe

The first unmistakable gleams of hope for the adjustment of Europe's vexing questions, since the framing of the Versailles Treaty, have appeared. It is the source of just pride to us that three eminent Americans have been instrumental in bringing these gleams. The report of the Dawes Commission of experts on the ability of Germany to make reparations for the havoc which she wrought in the war and to suggest a plan of payment brings the first real hope of settlement of the question, without the settlement of which the industry and commerce of the world are blocked and the peace of the world constantly menaced. From all the governments concerned have come virtual acceptance of the terms of settlement recommended, and dispatches indicate that the recent election in Germany was favorable. With this question settled we cannot but hope that better feelings and more amicable relations may be established among all of the countries of Europe and the peace of the world promoted.

American Stewardship

It is required of a steward that in all things he be found faithful. America is a steward. Our

country is now the big brother in the family of nations. It may be gravely questioned whether America has not been defaulting in stewardship. The nations of the earth still trust us in spite of graft in high places, trust us in spite of our failures and lapses in the world's crisis hour. The successful effort of the Dawes Commission indicates how much we might have done to untangle the skein of world affairs if only we had not for a season lost the ideal of service and sunken into the pit of sordid selfishness. We call upon our President and the Congress; we call upon every citizen of the Republic, to find some way by which the United States may regain the position of moral leadership and service which they occupied at the close of the war, in order that the open sore may be healed.

The World Court

Undoubtedly one method of doing this would be found in associating our government with the World Court. This International Tribunal has been founded and is functioning in perfect harmony with one of the most sacred and most fundamental principles of our government, namely, the settlement of all international disputes, as far as possible, by peaceful and judicial means and methods and not by war. For our government longer to refuse to approve the World Court would be to continue to deny and repudiate this sacred principle as applied to our relation to other governments. We congratulate President Coolidge that, like his distinguished predecessor, the late President Harding, he approves the World Court and recommends our becoming associated with it. We appeal to the Senate of the United States to join with the President in this urgently important matter and to let the soul of America be seen and known and felt by the other nations as it really is. For us to do otherwise would be to bring upon our heads the just censure of the nations and of the God of nations.

REPORT ON SOCIAL SERVICE Part Two

While we may well be concerned about world conditions and may well call ourselves to a full recognition of our stewardship in relation thereto, we must be candid with ourselves and recognize that we have conditions within our own borders that will fill us, or ought to fill us, with a deep sense of shame and humiliation. As serious minded citizens and patriots, we must set our own house in order.

Graft in High Places

Among these humiliating conditions is graft and corruption in high places by which men in exalted position have prostituted public office and public trust to private gain. It would be impossible for any one to say just how much truth there is in all the countless rumors and bits of gossip with which the air of our National Capital has been filled, or just how much of incontestable fact has been revealed by the sundry investigations of Congressional Committees and how much lies in the background that might be revealed by further investigation. But of one thing we are certain: Public confidence has been betrayed and public trust has been bartered. As a nation professing integrity and high ideals in public affairs, we have been scandalized before the world. We call upon the President, upon the Congress, upon the Courts of Justice and upon the people to see to it that every unworthy public official is put out and that every position of public trust is filled by an honest and capable citizen. Thieves and criminals must not dwell in the House of State. We are not to lose confidence in all public men and officials because of the treachery of the few. A great majority of our public servants are good and honest men; a great majority of our people are honest. For this we may thank God and take courage and we must see to it that in every case, as far as it is humanly possible, the bad are put out and punished and the good and true are put in position of power.

Law Enforcement

The fight for law enforcement goes forward. A battle is lost here and there but we are glad

to believe that taking into account the whole battle front there is gain. Law-defying, man-hating, God-dishonoring crime is abroad in every part of the land. Automobile thefts, thousands in a single year in a single city, arson, murder, violation of prohibition laws, these and countless other crimes drag their sinuous and slimy lengths across the face of our fair land. The laws must be enforced; criminals must be punished; the criminally inclined must be deterred from crime. In the last analysis, in America, enforcement of law must result from the assertion of the will of the people that it shall be so. This will must assert itself in an orderly way but must assert itself. It rests with us whether our laws shall be enforced and our homes, our lives and our property protected. Let the officers do their duty and let them have the united and hearty support of all citizens. If officers fail, let citizens see to their removal from office and the replacing of these with good and responsible men in office.

An Absurd Contention

With all the law violation and crime cited above, and with much more that might be cited, only in one instance do we hear men contending that the crime rests with the law and not with the law breaker. It is an old trick of Satan to contend that the law is unwise and unjust so as to incite men to its violation and to excuse the violator. The XVIII Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and laws enacted for its enforcement have proved to be the greatest blessing that this country has ever derived or ever could derive from statutes. Despite this well known fact, there are men, some of them occupying responsible positions, who charge that the whole thing has been an utter failure; that the law has made the criminal and that the law should be repealed, or so modified as to nullify the Constitution. We have recently had the sorry spectacle of the President of a great University's going afield with that sort of talk. How are the mighty fallen! We give it as our sober judgment that such a man is an unsafe and unworthy exemplar and leader of the youth of America, both in the universities and colleges and out.

Many bills have been introduced in the House of Representatives providing for the authorization of the manufacture and sale of beer containing 2.75 per cent of alcohol. This is the strategy of the "wets" to hope by the number of bills to make the impression that there is a great tidal wave of sentiment sweeping over the country for the repeal of the National Enforcement Code, popularly known as the Volstead Law. These bills are before the Committee on Judiciary. We hope and believe that not one of them will ever get out of the Committee, much less be passed by the House. To enact a law to authorize the sale of 2.75 per cent beer would be to nullify the Constitution. Those clamoring for this legislation say that 2.75 per cent beer is not intoxicating. If they do not want intoxicating liquor they ought to be content with the present standard of admitted beverages, namely, one-half of one per cent. If they want intoxicating liquor, which, of course, they do, they can secure same only by repealing the XVIII Amendment. The XVIII Amendment will never be repealed, nor will any law enacted for its enforcement be modified in any essential feature except as it may need to be made more stringent for its effective enforcement. On these two points the American people have made up their minds. Let that word be passed out the country over. But to maintain this Amendment and these laws and to perpetuate their unspeakable blessings to our children and our children's children, will require constant vigilance and much determined effort.

Child Labor Legislation

Undoubtedly one of the evils of our present day social order is the employment of increasing numbers of children of tender years in field and factory for the performance of such labor as robs them of their rights to secure an education and equipment for life and in many instances under such conditions as undermine their health and morals. We speak of the children who work for

(Continued on page 6)

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JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

R. B. GUNTER, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
P. I. LIPSEY, EDITOR

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RENEW PROMPTLY: Please send in your renewal promptly and give your old address as well as the new when writing us for a change. If you do not send in your renewal your name will be dropped from the list.

Obituary notices, whether direct or in the form of resolutions of 100 words, and marriage notices of 25 words, inserted free. All over these amounts will cost one cent a word, which must accompany the notice.

ANOTHER MILESTONE

There is a sense in which every meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention registers periodically the degree of progress in Baptist work, and, in a sense, in the kingdom growth. Just as a cross section of any log will show the annual growth of the tree, so the reports and plans of every Southern Baptist Convention indicate the degree of development in the Lord's work.

Some one remarked in a group of brethren on the way to Atlanta that there was a chance of making more hurtful mistakes in this meeting than in many years—unless the Lord helped us. But he did help us. A good and true note was sounded by Dr. Mullins in the annual address of the president. Three as good men as could be found in the South were nominated for the presidency, and Dr. G. W. McDaniel was chosen. He represented all parts of our territory, and the balanced judgment of the whole as any man could. He is clear in discernment, impartial and independent in action, firm and courteous in ruling, masterful in control. He was the Lord's man for the place.

One of the most important matters before the Convention was the report of the Committee to recommend such changes in the sphere of work of the various boards as seemed needed. The Committee had done a great deal of work, but the people generally had not thought the matter through and the report seemed hesitant and divided. After some parliamentary gymnastics back and forth, round and round, it was wisely decided to refer it to a committee of one from each state to report next year. This will give the people an opportunity to discuss the matter in the papers, and think it through to conclusion.

A matter which threatened trouble was the recommendation of the Home Board that the Board be released from the instruction of a year ago to pay \$250,000 to start the hospital in New Orleans. But in conference of representatives of the various interests in committee the matter was adjusted and the Board is instructed to pay the amount in five installments of \$50,000 each, payable quarterly beginning December 1, 1924. The Commission adopted the plans of the architect and the work will be pressed from now on.

It was a great hour when the Convention received the Conservation Commission's report and listened to a moving address from Dr. Scarborough. With great freedom and intense interest the Convention discussed the report of Committee on next Campaign. This report will be published in the Record, recommending the raising of \$7,500,000 for south-wide objects in 1925. This will be in addition to what is raised by each state for objects within the state.

The Louisville Seminary received the loyal support of the Convention in provision made for the building fund, and in many expressions of affection from her multitude of sons. The Seminary at Fort Worth was turned over to the Convention and a board of trustees appointed, 25 in all, each serving for five years. The same plan is proposed for the Bible Institute in New Orleans, but the transfer waits on some changes in the char-

ter. The trustees, however, were appointed by the Convention.

Of course, great interest centered in the reports of the Foreign and Home Boards. They had great speeches and reported less debt than the year before. As they were relieved from further payments from this date on the loan to south-wide educational institutions, we shall probably hear less of the debts.

THE OLD IS BETTER

In Matthew, Mark and Luke we read how Jesus answered the criticism of the Scribes and Pharisees who complained that Jesus and the disciples did not fast. He tells them that fasting is not to be determined by the calendar, but by their spiritual condition. It is not a matter of certain appointed days, but a question of their personal and immediate need. The disciples would not fast simply because it was a certain day of the week or month or year. But they would fast when Jesus was taken from them and they felt the need of him. Then it will be right to fast.

Another thing: Not only is it out of accord with the spirit of Christianity to prescribe certain days and rules and rites. But the new day which Jesus brought into being, the new era which he began will make necessary the abandoning of many old customs and traditions. They won't fit but would utterly spoil and destroy the new institution. Judaism and Christianity are two entirely different things. You can't put the old patches of Judaism on the new garment of Christianity. You can't put the new wine of the Christian spirit into the old forms of Judaistic observance.

And then Luke adds a sentence which the other two evangelists, Matthew and Mark, wholly omit. He says, "No man also having drunk old wine, straightway desireth new, for he saith, The old is better." Here is a touch that is as natural as life. It is the conservatism which Jesus and every disciple of his who tries to do anything or learn anything has to reckon with. It is the obstacle and enemy to progress at every turn. It is the inertia that every new idea meets. It is the opposition which every forward movement encounters: simply to say the old is better.

This writer was once pastor of a church in a highly intellectual and well to do community. It was a good many years ago. They had done the same thing in the same way since the memory of man ran, not to the contrary. In some things they were as immovable and conservative as China. If ever any new plan or project was proposed, it was answered with, "Well, we have never done it that way." It was killed as with a pile-driver. That was sufficient, "We have never done it that way."

Jesus said this disposition and tendency to oppose the new was universal. He said "No man having drunk old wine straightway desireth new." It is true to the last man and the last place. It is not to be denied that there is a large element of good in conservatism, in preserving all the benefits of past experience and custom. But fixity of ideas or methods is fatal. If this adherence to the old had had its way we should have had no Sunday Schools; for they have been vigorously opposed. The same is true with reference to the W. M. U., the B. Y. P. U., the laymen's work and even to Conventions and boards. Some people have thought it enough to say to any campaign for larger giving, or more effective service, "The old is better."

Wonder if that is what makes the work of the committee on correlating the work of boards and institutions so difficult? "The old is better." Can it be that our people are opposed to any new plan, or afraid of any changes? The committee on relating the various boards and institutions to the Convention, as to their legal status has had rather hard sledding. New wine has threatened to burst some old bottles in Mississippi when the Education Commission insisted that the growth of the denominational schools demanded the employment of business managers in the colleges instead of clerical appendages. And so on

down the line and out in every department the tendency has been to answer every demand for enlargement or improvement with the sledgehammer, "The old is better."

But there is still hope for a chance to grow, and that hope is found in one word of this scripture quoted from Luke. That word is "straightway". This is the way it reads: "No man having drunk old wine straightway desireth new." He cannot bring himself immediately to adopt a new idea, but he will get his mind open to it by and by. It takes time. He can't get rid of the old forthwith. He will cleave to it as a matter of loyalty or personal pride, for some reason, good or bad. But in the end the thing that is worth while will win. Progress is slow but sure.

UNION MEETINGS AND OTHER MEETINGS

These words are written without the expectation of satisfying anybody, but with the hope of finding the truth. If the correct position is not attained in this article, the hope is entertained that it will help somebody else to come to it and demonstrate it to other people. As long as opinions are variant there is a possibility that no one has exactly hit the mark. Doubt has been expressed privately by some good people whether it was wise for the Baptist Record to discuss this matter, particularly whether it was the proper thing to condemn union meetings. The editor gives it as his opinion that it is a mighty good thing to discuss, and everybody who has a reason for the faith that is in him and can put it into brief compass and fraternal phraseology is at liberty to speak his mind—pro and con.

Here is our vote: A thing may be good at one time and bad at another; it may be proper under certain circumstances and improper under others. Or to say it differently, maybe to say something different, a thing may be good or bad relatively, or from different points of view. If this is not clear, maybe it will be if you read on.

A thing is long or short relatively; that is it depends on what you are talking about. If your nose is six inches long, it is certainly long. If your arm is six inches long, it is certainly very short. To say that a union meeting is a good or a bad thing depends on two things: What sort of union meeting it is; and what you are comparing it with.

Years ago when D. L. Moody came to Louisville, Ky., to hold a meeting (union meeting, of course) some one asked Dr. T. T. Eaton, pastor of Walnut Street Church, if he believed in union meetings. He said, "I will tell you if you won't tell anybody." (Dr. Eaton and Mr. Moody are both dead now.) He said, "I believe in a union meeting only on one condition, that is that the Baptists are numerous enough and strong enough to control it." Now if the truth were told that is about the sort of union meeting that everybody believes in. Methodists, or Baptists, or anybody else, believe in union meetings as long as it is going the way they want it to go. At other times they submit to it because they can't help it.

But that is not exactly the point of this article yet. It is this: A union meeting is good comparatively; that is if you can't do any better. There are people who, if you should ask them what they think of benevolent orders, would say that they are good or bad according to what you compare them with. One benevolent order may be pronounced good as compared with some others, or as compared with Dinty Moore's place. We would all be agreed on that. But when you come to compare it with a church there you have opened up another question. Almost any reader of this paper would immediately and unhesitatingly say that it is not to be put in the same class with a church.

The lodges do much good. If there were no churches every good man ought to join the best lodge he can find and throw himself enthusiastically into every form of service it opens to him. But there are some who believe that a church furnishes far and away the best avenue through

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Now see if we can pass from this to the subject under inquiry. What attitude shall we take toward union meetings? The answer is that they are of necessity second best, never first best. It is good in that it is better than no meeting. It is not good if you can have one in which you may make all your efforts and all the truth of the gospel count for one hundred per cent, or as nearly that as you can make it. There is no meeting in which all the truth is preached, not even a great Baptist meeting. But it ought not to be necessary to purposely suppress any truth, and one could hardly speak all the truth in absolute freedom in a union meeting.

There is no use for anybody to get sore on this question, nor on any question. The only thing for us to do is to come at the truth and cleave to it. If what has been said is true, there is a better way than simply to take a stand against a union meeting. It is never sufficient simply to take a stand against something. We must be able to point out a better way.

Our duty in this matter is not to fight what somebody else is doing, but to do it ourselves. Our mission secretary has already pointed out that the duty now devolves on Baptists to do their own evangelistic work. That field is before us. Hundreds of thousands are unsaved. The fields are white to the harvest. We have stood by and let other folks enter the field. There is no use fussing about union meetings: Do it yourself. Let no man take thy crown. Baptists in the past have been pre-eminent in this field. We may hold first place now and forever if we want to. But if we do not bring forth the fruits of the vineyard, it will be taken away from us and given to somebody who will.

THE MAKING OF A FOOL

A good book was written a good many years ago on "The Making of a Man". It was by a Methodist preacher of St. Louis and was a good book. About the same time another good book was written on "The Making of an American". It was a kind of biography by Jacob Riis, a Dane who became a good American, though he was for some time a tramp. It was a wholesome and interesting and stimulating story. I have thought for a long time a good book might be written on "The Making of a Fool". Indeed I have thought of preaching a series of sermons on this line, but was advised not to, by one whose advice I sometimes take. But there is an interesting line of thought for somebody to follow out if he will study what the Bible has to say about fools, and treat the subject seriously.

There's an interesting variety of things in the Bible on this subject which we cannot follow out just now, but there is one passage which has to do with the making of a fool which we can glance at just a bit. It is found in that wonderful first chapter of Romans, and reads like this: "Because that when they knew God they glorified him not as God, neither were thankful, but became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened: professing themselves to be wise, they became fools."

The Bible has some very uncomplimentary things to say about fools. Not that it is the expression of irritation or petulance. That is forbidden. Nor is it speaking about unfortunates who without any fault of their own are unaccountable. But those thus designated in the Bible are people who have failed to use the reason God has given them or have perverted reason to bad purpose and so have gotten their mental machinery badly queered. That is the situation with those spoken of in this first chapter of Romans.

You will notice that they brought it on themselves. Without any desire to give pain, it may be said that a large part of people who are said to "lose their minds" have brought it on themselves. Some vicious habit or lack of control has resulted in the unbalancing of their reason and their lives have been scrapped. So the fools spoken of in this chapter are people who have

brought it on themselves. Life is given us to make of it what we will.

But the method by which this folly is wrought is the thing that particularly concerns us now. And it concerns us that it may serve to prevent us and others from traveling this road that leads to fooldom. The whole story is summed up in five words, "Professing themselves to be wise". Now everybody who thinks a minute will know that this is the shortest and quickest way for a man to make a fool of himself, the idea or the pretense of knowing more than he does know, of having more sense or being smarter than other folks. This kind of person comes in for more offensive criticism than anybody else. You will hear somebody speak of him as a "Smart Aleck", or refer to his being cocksure, or a know-it-all, or an arrogant ignoramus, a bundle of conceit, a bumptious pretender, a sophomore (wise fool), a swell head, or the alienists will classify him as a paranoiac (beside himself), or a victim of exaggerated ego. There are plenty of other names, but the man in the street will commonly speak of him as a plain fool.

What's the matter with him? He got too big for his breeches, his intellectual attire got split up the seams, and he becomes the laughing stock of ordinary men. But it is the fellow that becomes religiously megalomaniac that concerns us, one who has the big head in matters religious; who imagines that to express doubts about everything that the Bible teaches is evidence of intellectual superiority.

According to that first chapter of Romans (to which we wish to confine ourselves for the present) this form of dementia is the beginning of all mental deficiency and moral delinquency. It is the beginning of the toboggan slide to perdition. Paul says that "the things that are made" the created universe is a revelation to us of the existence and power of God. But there is a bunch of wiseacres today who seek to read God out of the universe. They find in nature latent force sufficient to lift itself to the heights of intellectual domain and moral freedom. They turn God out of his universe and glorify him not as God, nor give thanks. They have ceased to pray, or to accept the Bible as a revelation from God.

Years ago in one of the school readers there was a story of a man who went crazy trying to find a way to get to the moon. At last a full fledged maniac he boarded a train, crept over the coal car, knocked the engineer senseless and took charge of the engine, announcing to the fireman that at last he was on the way to the moon, as the train sped along fifty miles an hour. This is about the situation some of these over wise men would get the world into when God is pushed out of the world and evolution is put in his place.

MAIN STREET, HATTIESBURG, MISS.

Beginning June the 8th and continuing through June the 22nd, Dr. A. T. Robertson, of Louisville, Ky., will "hold a meeting" with the Main Street Baptist Church of Hattiesburg, Miss. Dr. Robertson will do evangelistic preaching on Sundays and every night, and will do expository preaching during the week day morning services. The church is praying for and expecting a great uplift and blessing from this series of services. Will those who read this announcement please join in prayer to that end?

The church and pastor extend a most cordial invitation to all who care to and can, to attend this meeting.

Last year at the State Convention Brother J. E. Byrd was made chairman of a committee to determine the question of a Baptist Assembly on the coast. As the colleges at Blue Mountain and Hattiesburg will have summer sessions they have called off the encampments at those places and all combine to make a first class program at Gulfport. Here there are many attractions and advantages, besides the usual inspiring program. The meetings will be held August first to eighth on the grounds of the Gulf Coast Military Academy.

The Evangelistic Conference begins at Clinton as soon as commencement is over, running from June 1st to June 5th. This meeting has for several years been a great help at the beginning of our annual revival season, and the attendance this year promises to be an improvement over the past.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE TO PHILADELPHIA JUNE 12-13

Representatives Expected From Every Union in the District

The Fourth District B. Y. P. U. Convention will convene with the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, Mississippi—June 12-13. Now is the time to get busy, arranging your affairs to attend. Get your delegates elected, seeing that ample arrangements are made for transportation, etc.

Be sure to bear in mind the "District B. Y. P. U. Banner" which is to be awarded to the church giving the best report on Young People's Work from June 1, 1932 to June 1, 1924, based on the 9 points of efficiency. This includes the combined work of all the unions of a church. For the 9 points, see Baptist Record of May 15th, or write to B. Y. P. U. Department for a copy of the 9 points. This should be done at once, so that you may see just what is to be included in your report to the convention, in contest for the Banner.

Also, remember that an "Honor Roll" banner will be awarded every church in the district making a full report of activities since last convention.

The Next Convention: If your church desires to have the next Convention meet with you, instruct your representatives to ask for it, while at Philadelphia.

Those who attended the 1922 Convention, which met at Ackerman, Miss., will recall that we had a very inspirational meeting. The 1923 Convention at Louisville, Miss., was also a most gratifying meeting. But, now, it remaineth to be seen what this meeting will be. It will be just what the Unions of the district make it: therefore, let's go strong; and full of that "Holy zeal", so that the meeting shall go down in the records as the greatest ever held.

Remember that there is no limit on the number of delegates that may attend from a union.

May the Lord meet with us to grant us a great time.

—J. G. Cooke,
Vice-President.

(Continued from last week)

The five years from May 1, 1919, have come and gone and you have fully vindicated the committee's expectation of you.

While we have not quite reached our financial objectives we are so near to it that the goal posts are in sight. We have every reason to have the joy bells ringing in our hearts and to sing "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow". The task of raising the remainder of the \$15,000,000 is not a difficult one. But a steep and rocky climb is yet before us. We must endeavor to vindicate our belief in ourselves. It was your committee that pledged for you the \$15,000,000. The \$22,000,000 was the amount reported as the sum total of individual pledges on the part of the women of the churches and the young people of our W. M. U. organizations.

First may I say that we know there were many gifts made by women and members of our junior organizations that have never been recorded on the books of the Woman's Missionary Union because they have been sent in as family gifts and no separate record could be kept. Again, we know that though given by the individuals the church's gift has been sent in to state headquarters with no statement as to what proportion had been given by W. M. U. members, therefore no credit could be given on the books of Woman's Missionary Union. We know that sometimes money given for the 75 Million Campaign has even been diverted for local uses; otherwise we are reasonably certain that we would have been able to report the full amount. We know that

(Continued on page 8)

(Continued from page 3)

wages, not those whose employment is directed by parents or guardians. This evil must be abated. Many of the States have no laws or inadequate laws on the subject. The Child Labor Laws heretofore enacted by Congress have been held unconstitutional and therefore made inoperative. The House of Representatives has passed a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States enabling Congress to legislate upon this subject. We beg to remind the States of their immediate and great responsibility in this important matter.

Presidential Year

We are now in the midst of a presidential year. We are all thinking about who will be the presidential nominees put forward by the political parties and who will be elected President. With partisan politics neither this Commission nor the Convention may concern itself. But with the broad non-partisan aspects of this important matter we may well be concerned. Some very unworthy men are aspiring to the presidency and have had publicity in the press as possible nominees. All political parties, if they would seek their own and the country's good, will have to be discreet in their choice of candidates. Of one thing we may be sure and may assure them, no political party can ride to the White House on a beer keg. Southern Baptists will not support for President any candidate who is wet, or about whose Americanism there can be any question. Let us nominate good, clean, strong men about whom there can be no question and then let us see to it that such men are elected to office and let this rule apply all the way from President to constable.

FUTURE PROGRAM

The Committee on Future Program reported the following recommendations which were adopted by the Convention at Atlanta:

First. That a simultaneous every-member canvass of every Baptist Church in the South be conducted from November 30th to December 7, 1924, for subscriptions to cover denominational needs for the calendar year 1925, ever keeping before our people the ideal of an annual increase over each year's gifts.

Second. That in this, and future campaigns, chief emphasis shall be placed upon the need for permanency in our financial plans through the Bible principles of Stewardship and Tithing.

Third. That we recognize the right of individuals and churches to designate their gifts, but it is earnestly hoped that contributions will be made to the whole program. It is urged that pastors, denominational representatives and all other of our workers shall present the whole program and press upon the people the importance of unity in its support. If, notwithstanding, there be individuals who of their own accord wish their gifts to go to special objects and who indicate the same when the gift is made, this gift shall not be charged against the sums allocated to the object to which it is given. Any solicitation of such gifts through this Every-Member Canvass will be regarded as a breach of comity and opposed to the spirit of the campaign. All designated gifts of individuals and churches made subsequent to and above the campaign pledge shall go to the causes for which they are designated without being charged against the percentage which those causes are due to receive from the general fund, but these designated gifts shall not be considered as counting on the amounts already pledged by churches or on the total amount of the pledges of the members of the church. Bequests shall be considered as "subsequent" gifts.

Fourth. Participating South-Wide Causes shall, after the simultaneous campaign, have the right of approach to individuals in soliciting large gifts, provided such solicitation be approved by the state organizations of the states in which this is to be done.

An emergency now existing in the Building Program of the Southern Baptist Theological

Seminary, we recommend that the Seminary be given the right of approach to individuals, after the simultaneous campaign, for large gifts to the Building Fund, payable within one year.

Fifth. We recommend that there be a General Committee, with headquarters in Nashville, for the promotion of this program, consisting of the General Secretaries, State Secretaries, Secretary of Laymen's movement, President and Secretary of the W. M. U., Presidents of the three South-wide Educational Institutions and ten others, three of whom shall be women and the remainder Pastors and Laymen. The expenses of the meetings of the Committee to be borne by the several States, Boards and Institutions represented, except for the ten members at large, whose expenses shall be charged to general expenses. We favor the election by the Committee of a competent General Director, who shall be under the direction of the Committee. The Committee to employ such other help as may seem advisable.

Sixth. We recommend that we undertake to raise for South-Wide objects during 1925 the sum of \$7,500,000, the same to be allocated as follows:

	Percent
Foreign Missions.....	47
Home Missions.....	20
Christian Education.....	20
Ministers Relief and Annuities.....	10
New Orleans Hospital.....	3
Total.....	100
The 20 per cent allocated to Christian Education to be apportioned as follows:	
	Percent
Southern Baptist Seminary.....	10
W. M. U. Training School.....	1
S. W. Baptist Seminary.....	4
S. W. Training School.....	1/2
Bible Institute.....	3
Education Board.....	1
Negro Seminary.....	1/2
Total.....	20

Seventh. That hereafter the General Committee of the Convention shall ask from the various South-Wide interests, prior to the meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention, a detailed, written statement of their needs for the coming year and that, with these statements before them, the General Committee shall make a South-Wide budget which shall be reported to the Convention at its annual session in a ratio of distribution based on this annual budget.

Eighth. That this Convention requests the states in the interest of exercising the spirit of co-operation, the interest of a unified program and in the interest of all our Convention causes, to leave the percentages of distribution of South-Wide funds to this Convention or its General Committee. That the General Committee be instructed to confer with the states for the spirit of co-operation, the interest of a unified program and in the interest of all our Convention causes, to leave the percentages of distribution of South-Wide funds to this Convention or its General Committee. That the General Committee be instructed to confer with the several states for the adjustment of this matter.

Ninth. That monthly remittances shall be insisted upon from all Treasurers of all funds for South-Wide objects on such percentage of total collections as shall be agreed upon at the outset of the campaign.

Tenth. That State Treasurers be asked to take out of the total receipts all expenses before they divide and remit to the various objects the amounts due them according to the percentages of allocations.

Eleventh. That the Special Days in the Sunday Schools, as heretofore provided for by the Southern Baptist Convention and the several State Boards, shall continue to be a part of this Campaign.

Twelfth. That all Boards, Commissions and Institutions sharing in funds raised for South-wide objects shall be required to make annual financial

statements of assets and liabilities and of receipts and disbursements to this Convention.

In making these recommendations, your Committee is keenly sensible to the fact that all of this proposed machinery shall be but sounding brass and clanging cymbal unless it be infilled and vitalized by the Spirit of God. We, therefore, call all our people everywhere to constant and persistent intercession in behalf of all our great causes which Christ has committed to our trust.

We believe that Southern Baptists should go forward, and forward together, year by year, in high and holy endeavor until His Kingdom shall stretch from shore to shore and His name shall be known from the river to the ends of the earth.

For the Committee:

M. E. Dodd, Chairman.

Joseph T. Watts, Secretary.

The amounts for State objects which include Orphanages, Hospitals, Schools, State Missions, etc., will be determined by the individual States.

SOME BY-PRODUCTS OF THE 75 MILLION CAMPAIGN

By B. P. Robereson, D.D.

One of the greatest religious movements in the history of Christianity has been the 75 Million Campaign. The main objective of the Campaign has been the securing of 75 million dollars in five years for Missions and Benevolences at home and abroad. But to me the By-Products of the movement have been more wonderful than the 75 million dollars. The following is a statement of some of the By-Products of the Campaign:

1. One of the By-Products has been the unification of the Baptists of the world in Doctrine and works, such as has not been known since the ascension of our Lord. The verification of this statement was the spirit of the Baptist World Alliance at Stockholm.

2. Another of the By-Products of the Campaign has been the enlistment in the study and practice of Christian Stewardship throughout the entire denomination in all the world. This alone has been of more value than all the money and labor the movement has cost us.

3. Still another By-Product of the Campaign has been the marvelous increase in the number of our Baptist people who have been led to place in the treasury of our Lord the "Holy Tithe" which belongs to Him for the expense of His cause in the world. This too has been of more value to the cause of Christ than all the expense in money and labor.

4. And another By-Product of the Campaign has been the increase among our Baptist people of the spirit of Evangelism. There have been nearly one million baptisms during the past four years of the Campaign. There has never been such an evangelistic wave among us as we have experienced during this time. This alone has been worth the expense in money and labor.

5. And still another By-Product of the Campaign has been the wide spread dissemination of Missionary and Benevolent information among our people. Our people have become informed on all our missionary and benevolent work at home and abroad. This alone has been of more value to the cause than the expense in money and labor.

The people of Clinton and Hillman College regret to lose Mrs. Riley and her two daughters from Hillman for next session. Mrs. Riley goes to Liberty, where Brother Riley has become pastor; Miss Susan Riley goes to Peabody University as a member of the faculty, and Mrs. King will remain in Clinton, where Prof. King is a member of the Mississippi College faculty.

Air mail service across the United States will be installed July 1st—time 35 hours, letter postage 24 cents.

The first telegram that ever passed over a telegraph wire was, "What hath God wrought."

THE BUDGET IDEA GROWING

By N. T. Tull

To those of us who have pioneered in the budget work it is gratifying to see how the program of the Southern Baptist Convention is being shaped to the budget idea. The 75 Million Campaign incorporated some features of the budget plan but did not make it possible in its operation to work out the details of the budget plan in the local church.

The next program following the 75 Million Campaign not only provides for the budgeting of the interests of the various causes and the distribution of the money on an agreed percentage basis but it provides for relating the denominational budget to the local expense budget of the church and getting the combined budget guaranteed by an annual every member canvass.

If all those who are in positions of leadership, —pastors, laymen, and women—will make use of the intervening months between now and the time for launching the new program for a thorough study of the budget plan as it relates to the local church and the auxiliary organizations of the church, we will be able to put on the new program in a thorough and systematic way. It would be unpardonable for any responsible worker to come up to the time for putting on the new program and not understand every detail necessary for putting the plan into successful operation.

Order copies of "The Budget Plan" from the Baptist Book Store and conduct study classes in the book or make it the basis for a series of prayer meeting talks or in some other way get the responsible workers in your church thoroughly drilled on the plan during the summer and early fall. The book can be had for 60c in cloth and 40c in paper.

THE ATLANTA SESSION OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

The Atlanta meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention was one of the best I have ever attended. The following is a statement of some of the outstanding favorable features of the session:

1. The attendance was large and very representative, and the manifest spirit of the delegates was most purposeful.
2. The organization of the Convention was most harmonious. Either of the three nominees would have made the Convention a good President.
3. The reports presented by the leaders of the South-wide interests were brief and considered in a most business like way.
4. The mind of the Convention—to own and control directly all its institutions—was very manifest. This is a movement in the right direction.
5. The spirit of the Convention as manifested was to finish the 75 Million Campaign by collecting the full subscription.
6. The presentation of the future program was most tactful, and the program itself was one of the best ever considered by the Convention.
7. The emphasis placed on the division of the missionary and benevolent funds—fifty for state causes and fifty for South-wide causes—was wise.
8. The manifest mind of the Convention to so correlate the interests that there may be no place for competition between interests was wise.

I think all of us left Atlanta with the spirit of satisfaction and with the determination to do our best for the causes of the Convention. Let us give ourselves to prayer and work and try to finish the task most gloriously.

—B. P. Robertson.

Senatobia, Miss.

The editor of the Religious Herald, because he has not kept up with the action of the Southern Baptist Convention, writes an article in the Herald of May 22 which is entirely misleading to its readers who may have no other sources of information. He says that the New Orleans Hospital is still under the charge of the Home Mission

Board, whereas it was transferred to a special commission a year ago at Kansas City. Thus all its objection to a special three per cent allocation to the hospital misses the mark. The Herald persists in objecting to the hospital on the ground that it is a local institution, and never seems to remember that Bluefield College in Virginia to which the Home Board gave last year nearly \$54,000.00 is a purely local institution, and that all mission work is local, or it would not exist at all. The Home Mission Board has never given a cent to Education in Mississippi, but Mississippi keeps pouring its money into mountain schools in Virginia and other states where Baptists are better able to take care of their schools than are the Baptists of Mississippi. Shall we say that Mississippi Baptists ought to quit giving to Home Missions because we can't manage the whole business?

Commencement programs reached high tide at Clinton this year. On Sunday morning Dr. J. W. Storer of Greenwood preached the sermon to both colleges, Mississippi and Hillman. It was a faith provoking, courage inspiring message on the "Certain Triumph of the Kingdom of Christ", based on the vision of the great image in Daniel smitten by the stone from the mountain. In the evening the choir gave a sacred concert which was worshipful in spirit and beautifully rendered. The second part was The Resurrection and many said it was the best musical program they ever heard. Professor Kanilowski is leader of the choir; Mrs. Aven, President, and Mrs. Nelson Pianist. The large chorus is made up chiefly of people from the two colleges. We hope to have more about other parts of the commencement program for next week.

We congratulate our Methodist brethren on capturing the presidency of all four state educational institutions, the University of Mississippi, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Mississippi State College for Women, and the State Teachers' College at Hattiesburg. This speaks well for their ability to handle affairs, particularly when we remember that Baptists outnumber them in Mississippi by fifty per cent and Baptist students are in the majority in the state institutions.

One chewing gum manufacturer has spent more on one single advertisement at Forty-fourth and Broadway, New York, in the past seven years than Mississippi Baptists have given to state missions in the same time. And this same advertiser has spent more in advertising for the past seven years than Southern Baptists have given to Home Missions, Foreign Missions and to all South-wide educational work and for all our old preachers.

Two Baptist preachers were seriously injured by automobiles while attending the Convention in Atlanta. Since January 1st forty-nine people have been killed and 680 injured by automobiles in Atlanta.

Brother H. H. Hargrove, who has been attending the University of Colorado, will be in Mississippi from July 27 to September 15, and would be glad to be engaged in revival meetings. Present address, 1147 Lincoln Place, Boulder, Col.

Pastor A. J. Smith of Haynesville, Louisiana, had with him Pastor H. R. Holcomb of Mansfield. These men are being greatly used of the Lord.

H. W. Virgin, an alumnus of Mississippi College, goes from the pastorate of First Church, Amarillo, to that of North Park, Chicago.

The number of registered messengers at the late Southern Baptist Convention was 5,583, the highest except at Washington in 1920.

We hope everybody will read the report of the Committee on Future Program which is published in this issue.

PROGRAM FOR EVANGELISTIC INSTITUTE TO BE HELD AT CLINTON, MISSISSIPPI, BEGINNING JUNE FIRST, 8 P. M. AND CONTINUING THROUGH JUNE FIFTH

8:00 P.M.—June first—Dr. W. O. Carver.

Monday, June Second

9:30 A.M.—Song and Devotional Service conducted by Dr. E. O. Sellers of the Baptist Bible Institute, New Orleans, Louisiana.

10:00 A.M.—Bible Lecture by Dr. W. O. Carver of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky.

11:00 A.M.—Address by Dr. J. B. Tidwell, Teacher of Bible in Baylor University, Waco, Texas.

DINNER IN COLLEGE DINING HALL

4:00 P.M.—Round-Table Discussion.

Subject: Stewardship—Leader to be supplied.

7:00 P.M.—Sunset Service—Leader to be supplied.

7:30 P.M.—Devotional led by Dr. E. O. Sellers.

7:45 P.M.—Dr. W. O. Carver.

8:45 P.M.—Dr. J. B. Tidwell.

Tuesday, June Third

9:30 A.M.—Song and Devotional Service led by Dr. E. O. Sellers.

10:00 A.M.—Bible Lecture by Dr. Carver.

11:00 A.M.—Address by Dr. J. B. Tidwell.

DINNER IN COLLEGE DINING HALL

4:00 P.M.—Round-Table Discussion.

Subject: The Budget Plan—Leader to be supplied.

7:00 P.M.—Sunset Service led by Reverend Gaston W. Duncan of New Albany.

7:30 P.M.—Devotional led by Dr. E. O. Sellers.

7:45 P.M.—Dr. W. O. Carver.

8:45 P.M.—Dr. J. B. Tidwell.

Wednesday, June Fourth

9:30 A.M.—Song and Devotional Service led by Dr. E. O. Sellers.

10:00 A.M.—Lecture by Dr. W. O. Carver.

11:00 A.M.—Address by Dr. J. B. Tidwell.

DINNER IN COLLEGE DINING HALL

4:00 P.M.—Round-Table Discussion.

Subject: The Finished Product of the 75 Million Campaign, conducted by Reverend J. C. Richardson of Forest.

7:00 P.M.—Sunset Service led by Reverend George F. Austin of Ellisville.

7:30 P.M.—Devotional led by Dr. Sellers.

7:45 P.M.—Dr. W. O. Carver.

8:45 P.M.—Dr. J. B. Tidwell.

Thursday, June Fifth

9:30 A.M.—Song and Devotional Service conducted by Dr. E. O. Sellers.

10:00 A.M.—Lecture by Dr. W. O. Carver.

11:00 A.M.—Address by Dr. J. B. Tidwell.

DINNER IN COLLEGE DINING HALL

4:00 P.M.—Round-Table Discussion.

Subject: The Forward Movement, led by Dr. J. C. Greenoe of Vicksburg.

7:00 P.M.—Sunset Service led by Reverend S. G. Pope of Louisville.

7:30 P.M.—Devotional led by Dr. E. O. Sellers.

7:45 P.M.—Dr. W. O. Carver.

8:45 P.M.—Dr. J. B. Tidwell.

The State Board and College will pay the board of all pastors who attend this Institute.

You cannot afford to miss such an opportunity as will be afforded in this Institute. We have some of the choicest talent to be found. There is no place where more teaching of real value will be given in the length of time. Come at the beginning and remain through all the sessions. The fellowship will be fine and the recreation profitable and the course of lectures inspiring. We are counting on every pastor in the State to share in the blessings which await us.

—Program Committee.

W. M. U.

Attention Fifth District

The annual meeting will be held at Lumberton June 4-5. A splendid program will be given with inspiring messages from Miss White and Miss Bucy while Miss Lackey will bring the best things from the Convention.

Please send your name before the last minute to Mrs. W. H. Slocumb, Lumberton, chairman of the entertainment committee. She will appreciate it.

To Sisters of Sixth District:

The Annual Meeting of the W. M. U. of District Six will be held in First Baptist Church at Summit, Miss., Thursday and Friday, June 5th and 6th. The session will be opened Thursday afternoon at 2:30. An especially good program has been arranged. Summit is expecting a large delegation and your District Leaders urge that all come who possibly can. Our special guests will be Miss Blanche White of Birmingham, Ala., and Miss Wilma Bucy of Louisville, Ky., and our own State Leaders. All who are contemplating attending please send your names in at once to Mrs. Edna W. Hewett, Summit.

(Continued from page 5)

some of our own number have fallen by the way-side and journey with us no more. But may I remind you of a statement I made to you last year: Yesterday with its deeds of strength and of weakness with its joys and worries, with its successes and failures, has passed beyond our recall. All that it holds of our work is in the hands of almighty love. But today is ours, and what of today? The challenging heights are beckoning us to press with new vigor toward the objective for which we have been struggling through all the years, that is, to reach out hands of loving Christian helpfulness to the pilgrims of every land who are yet lost in the murky mists of the valleys. Therefore in the spirit that animated Paul—"Forgetting the things which are behind and stretching forward to the things which are before" let us press on to the goal that we set for ourselves nearly five years ago.

In other words, notwithstanding the fact that we have reached our original financial objective, notwithstanding the fact that we sincerely believe that our members have given more than has been recorded and that many perhaps have failed to pay their pledges, let us resolve today to endeavor to pay every dollar that was pledged.

I recognize the fact that such an undertaking will require heroic effort, but we have our Father's promise—"They who do know their God are strong and will do exploits". This promise is conditioned on our knowing our God. I would therefore urge that none of us fail to study the wonder and the glory and the power of God. Study that we may know the wisdom and the grace and the love of God. The Old Testament is teeming with passages that show us the overwhelming significance of the very word of God, and the New Testament is full of the grace and love of God as manifested in the life of our dear Lord. We must not only know our God as He is, revealed in Scripture but we must know Him as He will reveal Himself to us in prayer, that is in the prayer of communion. May we not covenant together in this meeting that in the coming eight months we will try to know Him in these two ways? Too frequently we do not love because we do not know. God knew when He gave the great commandment that we love Him with all our heart and soul and mind and strength and our neighbor as ourselves that all else would follow. This devotion will compel us to give ourselves in abandon to the cause in which we are now enlisted. This heroic effort will not only demand our own devotion to the cause but it will demand that we seek to enlist every individual woman and every boy and girl of our junior organizations in a like devotion to the cause of the Master. Again we may stand on the promises of God and go forth with a conquering spirit re-

membering that His promise is "They that call on me I am answering them". I shall never forget some of the experiences I had in Europe last summer. Going as I did from the land of prosperity, of liberty and of the open Bible to the war-torn countries of Europe and to countries where Baptists are today suffering under the lash of persecution and going as a representative of an organization as strong as ours I somehow felt that perhaps I would take to the women of these countries something of courage and hope that would make them stronger as they struggled against odds in their work of love for the Master. But I had not been in more than one or two of their meetings when I discovered that if anyone was to be the recipient of courage and strength I was that one. Their faith, their courage, their devotion to the cause of Christ and at the same time their zeal to win others was a rebuke and likewise an uplift to my soul. I knew though that there would be joy in their hearts and that their courage would be stronger if they knew that Southern Baptist women were praying for them, so everywhere I went I told them of our nine o'clock prayer hour and asked them to join us in this prayer circle, to pray for us and with us in our mutual work for the Kingdom. I wish you could have seen the joy in their faces and the tears in their eyes when in response to my request they pledged themselves to join us. They are going to do it too. Since I have been home I have had letters from communities which we did not visit asking that they too might join this circle of prayer.

One of the desires of my heart is that the Baptist women of the world who are connected with the Southern Baptist Convention in the mission fields and at home will form a prayer circle that will encircle the globe and that hour after hour as the twenty-four hour day advances Baptist women will be strengthening one another by means of their prayers and at the same time will be praying for success in the fulfillment of our high mission to the end that the whole earth be filled with His glory. Who knows the strength that will come from such a bond of union and the power that will be released because of this united prayer?

May I bring your attention again to some of the matters concerning which I asked you last year to give most serious consideration, with the request that you consider them this year with the determination to put them into effect?

1. First let us see that **stewardship** shall be kept before our members with special emphasis placed upon the obligation to bring in the tithes and offerings.

2. We should lose no opportunity to secure new pledges and gifts. Large numbers of women and young people have come into our churches and they should be enlisted.

3. Boys and girls who have grown to young manhood and young womanhood and who are now earning their own money should be shown their larger responsibility.

4. New societies should be organized and among other things there should be a canvass among the members for pledges.

5. Each participating object of the Campaign should be kept before the people with all its own appeal and with all the fervor of a devout conviction by all the information and personal appeal we can muster.

6. Every effort should be made to see to it that gifts from all our members and from every society be recorded on the books of the state W. M. U.

Last year I urged that every woman pay her own pledge and said that perhaps they would have to pay the pledge of some other. I am reminded that a few years ago we had emergency women who were willing in case of an emergency to be called on for a certain amount. It would be a fine thing this year if large numbers of our women were willing to sign up as "emergency women" and would be willing to assume the proportionate share of one or more who perhaps may not pay their pledges or else to make up for the gifts for which we have lost credit because of

the failure to properly record them. In addition to this we must be optimistic and seek in every way to create an atmosphere that will react favorably on all those who come within the sphere of the church's influence. The path ahead is steep and rocky and is without doubt a pathway that requires our whole attention, strength and energy, but if we get our feet in this pathway with a will to sacrifice and with a sincere determination to win, using the three great forces essential in our undertaking, counting on God, whose co-laborers we claim to be, we will find when we have scaled the height that like Abraham when called upon to give his only son we have found our way to the Mountain of Victory and that the sacrifice was only in surrender to the task.

But I hear you say: What of tomorrow? A part of this year's work belongs to tomorrow. The heights that we must reach tomorrow will be determined by the ascent of today and the spirit that dominates the completion of this present task. In this meeting you will learn of our plans in connection with the New Program for 1925, but in closing there are just two or three practical things that I would bring to your attention in our planning for tomorrow.

The first is that we shall not take a backward step in our giving. I trust that our pledge for 1925 will be an increase over what the average for one year has been in the 75 Million Campaign and that from this time forth we may hold before our women and young people the former ideal of a 10% increase over each preceding year's gifts. Let us try to see to it in the every member canvass for the new program of 1925 that the pledge cards of our members are kept on file where somehow the society may have access to them if necessary and thus know how matters stand with them as they seek to pay their pledges and enlist the unenlisted. By no means let us fail to know where we stand in enlisting our young people in missionary giving and in personal service. It is essential that we teach them great principles but equally as essential that we see to it that these principles become active in their lives. It is all too true that emotions aroused by the appeal of high ideals become as ashes in the lives of us all unless they are crystallized into deeds. All the aims of Woman's Missionary Union have ever been high and each new eminence attained has shown us other heights to reach. This entire year must be no exception to the rule, for with all that has been accomplished by all missionary endeavor we still have the challenge of the heights and more heroic exploits have yet to be achieved. "The whole wide world with its restless millions waits to be conquered. India, China, Africa, South America, spacious continents, crowded countries, cannibal islands and coral reefs, all wait—as the peaks wait for the pathfinder—for the beautiful feet of those triumphant mountaineers whose coming will precipitate the conquest of the ages. The challenge of the heights is in our ears; it stirs our blood; it fires our fancy. It is a day for girding our loins for heroic enterprise. The pinnacles beckon and the topmost crags are calling; we must go. The golden age has still to be ushered in."

On the Sunday in which Pastor King was attending the Southern Baptist Convention, the pulpit of the Second Church in Jackson was very acceptably supplied by John Lawrence Slaughter, whose people are members of that church. Brother Slaughter has just received his Th.D. degree at the Louisville Seminary and is pastor in Indiana.

Pastor J. W. Dickens of Lafayette, La., writes highly commending Brother J. I. Kendrick, who has done excellent service in Louisiana for several years. He resigned at Coushatta and may now be addressed at Lafayette. He is open to pastoral work.

Tupelo Church has begun the building of a new home for the incoming pastor, a handsome two-story brick house.

B. Y. P. U. Department

"We Study That We May Serve"

Auber J. Wilds, Field Secretary

Montrose, May 20th

A B. Y. P. U. was organized at this place five months ago and is quite wide awake at this time. Much interest is manifested and the union is growing in efficiency. The weekly meetings are well attended, and the programs very effectively rendered. Those taking the Study Course passed the examination on the B. Y. P. U. Manual and will be awarded their diplomas the first Sunday in June. We hope to reach the Standard of Excellence in the near future.

The officers of our B. Y. P. U. are Rev. W. L. Meadows, Pastor; Mrs. Jas. N. Tait, President; Ilva James, Vice-President; Coit Woodham, Secretary-Treasurer; Altha Alexander, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. Ben James, Chorister; Ouida Windham, Organist; Mr. Jud Hardy, Bible Readers' Leader. The Group Captains are Lillian James, J. N. Tait, Ivan James and Aubrey Windham. —Altha Alexander, Cor. Sec.

Toast—Our Leavells

(Given at a banquet at the recent Sunday School and B. Y. P. U. Convention in Jackson.)

All seek their levels and we have found ours,
Leavells in name, but in strength
mighty towers.

They have the world's record for
fighting the devil,
All those who bear the name of
Leavell.

They inspire us all to our level best,
And help our unions stand the test.

They owe much, as does each other
brother,
To the training and teaching of a
wonderful mother,

A father whose example and deep
consecration,
Have furnished to many a great in-
spiration.

The grandparents too, in days long
ago,
Prayed God in His power to make
it so.

In God is the power, to Him be the
praise,
For these who give their years and
days,

To make the world know Him, His
greatness and glory,
By teaching young people to go tell
the story.

They are surpassed by none that we
ever saw,
And equaled only by the Leavells-
in-law.

Here's to all Leavells whom every
one seeks,

Landrum, Frank, and their compan-
ions are all mountain peaks.

Program Junior-Intermediate B. Y. P. U. Session District Convention

1. "What the Junior B. Y. P. U. Does For Me."
2. "The B. Y. P. U. in My Life."
3. "If I Were Leader of a B. Y. P. U."
4. Can An Intermediate Tithe?
5. Can An Intermediate Win Souls?
6. Aims and Ideals of a Junior Leader.
7. "How to Prepare and Take Care of the Leaders"—Ten Minutes.
8. Steps in Organizing a Junior or an Intermediate B. Y. P. U.
9. Tracts and Books Which I Have Found Helpful as a Leader.
10. Report of District Junior-Intermediate Leader.
11. Message from State Junior-Intermediate Leader.

Dear Junior-Intermediate Leaders of
District No. 3:

As the warm spring days lengthen into hot summer ones and we begin to make our plans as to where we shall go and what we shall do, first of all let us mark on our calendars in red letters June 19th and 20th; let us make this a Red Letter Day for the summer, and let every Junior and Intermediate Leader in District Number Three begin right now to plan for our District B. Y. P. U. Convention at Magee in June. Make your plans to be there and to bring to the Convention something that will help to make the Convention the very best you have ever attended. There is an inspiration in numbers, so let each Union bring as large a delegation as possible, and may each one bring a contribution that will have a part in making the Convention at Magee the best District Convention in Mississippi. Bring with you the best point in your Union—it is sure to help some other Union; bring a bunch of enthusiasm—it will penetrate the Convention and help to take back new life to the weakest Union in our District; bring an armful of good fellowship and happy smiles—this will make for us a good time long to be remembered; and join us in better plans and bigger work for the future. I am looking forward with much pleasure to meeting every Junior and Intermediate B. Y. P. U. Leader in District Number Three, at the Convention at Magee, June 19th and 20th.

Sincerely,

Rena H. Mitchell,
Junior-Intermediate
Leader District No. 3.

Welcome! Boys and Girls, Pastors
and Older People of District 4
B. Y. P. U. Convention, Philadelphia,
June 12-13

Our District Convention goes to
Philadelphia this year. The time of

meeting is June 12-13. If you want inspiration, information, incitation, and a good social time be sure and meet us at this Convention. The Philadelphians are expecting us—they are preparing for us. If you have B. Y. P. U. problems, bring them with you and let's discuss them in our helpful conferences. You will find a wonderful blessing in spiritual uplift. You can't afford to miss this great opportunity.

As Junior-Intermediate Leader of your District I want to urge you to come and in behalf of the officers and the local church extend a hearty welcome to you. Remember the date is June 12-13. Place—Philadelphia. Be sure and have representatives from your union. We want you—every one of you—we are confidently expecting you. Every effort is being made to have the greatest Convention ever held in our District. Come, sing, talk, and listen to the great things in store for you.

Mrs. N. A. Edmonds.

To the B. Y. P. U.'s of District Two

As the time approaches for our fourth annual B. Y. P. U. Convention, we look with joy upon each succeeding day because it brings us nearer the time when all of the B. Y. P. U.'s of this District shall be

brought together for one great purpose—to gain new ideas, new ideals and new plans whereby we may carry on our work in a better way.

This purpose has brought the B. Y. P. U.'s of District Two together for three successive years—each time the convention being held at a different place. We hope our convention at Clarksdale will exceed all others in word, deed, spirit and truth.

If we are loyal supporters of the B. Y. P. U. and followers of Christ will lend our support by prayer and the giving of our time in advertising and boosting our convention, I

(Continued on page 16)

LAW SCHOOL

OF CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY

A One-Year Course, covering the entire field of American Law. Daily Lessons assigned from Standard text-books. Not a lecture school. Mock Court twice a week. More than 4,500 alumni, among whom are numbered two former Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, present or former Chief Justices and Associate Justices of many state courts of last resort, including those of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Montana, Oklahoma, North Carolina, and Texas, all three present Federal Judges in Tennessee, 7 United States Senators, and scores of other jurists and representatives in Congress. Seventy-Eighth year begins second Wednesday in September, 1924. Summer term of 8 weeks begins June 16.

For Catalog, Address
LAW SCHOOL :: :: Lebanon, Tennessee

Age 31 Has Tragic Meaning for Average Man or Woman

U. S. Life Tables show health span extends only
from 18 to 31—Earnings fall off
rapidly after 40

Physical freedom and full vigor—what are they worth to you? This is a question the average American can answer from his own bitter experience—for at age 31 the average American begins to slip. After 40 his earning power drops off rapidly. These appalling facts are shown by the United States Life Tables, 1920.

Age 31! The age at which men and women should be entering their period of greatest usefulness and happiness! The beginning of the supposed "prime of life."

Not the prime of life. The age of decay! What causes contribute to this fearful condition?

Unwise eating. Sleeplessness. The loading of the body with drug stimulants, which appear to give added energy, but actually borrow this energy from the body's own reserve.

Every school child is taught to avoid stimulants. Most mothers enforce the no-coffee rule for children. Then comes maturity—and the squandering of the reserve strength which the body has stored up. Figures show that the average American is able to stand the pace just 13 years. Then, with half his life yet before him, he hits the down grade.

Medical literature classifies caffeine as a poison. Like strychnin, it is sometimes given by doctors in cases of heart failure. The average cup of coffee contains the usual dose of caffeine administered in these cases.

Coffee contributes no nourishment to the body. Its only virtues, as a beverage, are its warmth and flavor. A hot, appetizing, drugless drink is a benefit with every meal.

People in 2,000,000 American homes enjoy such a drink in Postum. A drink with the rich, mellow, full flavor and fragrance of roasted whole wheat and bran—flavor which people in 2,000,000 homes like better than any other.

Try Postum for thirty days—you can't expect to rid yourself of the effect of a habit of years in a day or two. Know that you are enjoying a drink which contributes, rather than robs, reserve strength. We will give you—free—a full week's supply of Postum to start you on your thirty-day test.

Ask for either Postum Cereal (the kind you boil) or Instant Postum, the easiest drink in the world to prepare. Either kind costs less than most other hot drinks. With your week's free supply, we will have Carrie Blanchard—nationally famous for the goodness of her Postum—send you her own directions.

After 31, what? Take one easy step in the right direction, by sending for your first week's supply of Postum—now!

TEAR THIS OUT—MAIL IT NOW

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.
I want to make a thirty-day test of Postum. Please send me, without cost or obligation, one week's supply of

INSTANT POSTUM . . . ☐ Check which
POSTUM CEREAL . . . ☐ you prefer

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Baptist Record—1 C

OUR SUNDAY SCHOOLS

From a social standpoint a Sunday School is the greatest asset for a community. Something for every individual to be interested in. None are too old to attend Sunday School and always at the earliest age our children should be enrolled. No other means of Bible teaching appeal to the child so as a well told lesson. So few have time to attend the children's teaching at home, their knowledge would be as incomplete without a Sunday School as their education would be without our literary school.

Why not let the family attend? I shall not criticize attending church service, that is every one's duty, but would we not enjoy the service if we had studied this same book at Sunday School with our neighbors?

Every one is fast realizing naught can be gained without co-operation. Our Sunday School is only our neighbors and friends trying to learn of God and his goodness, so why not co-operate? The greater the number in attendance the more interest every individual will have.

If you have no book your presence might influence some of your good intention, so why not let your light shine, as all are commanded? All have a mission to do for the Master and in attending our school on the Bible we are sure to learn to love God more. How to do his will in all things and know that his greatest commandment is "Love our neighbors as ourselves."

REVIVED

Just recently we told you of slow sailing through troubled seas. We come this time telling you of the same waters that are calmed. They have quieted themselves and now allow the Missionary enterprise move forward. We have had another report from the pastor of Goose Creek Missionary Baptist Church. Another member has made a canvass of the membership of that church, and when the pastor arrived for his appointment on this trip, he was met and given a check amounting to \$111.35. "This is what I have been able to collect from some of our members for Missions, since you were here a month ago", was the explanation. Another man came up about that time and said: "Here is five dollars, I have been collecting some for Missions during the past month." Needless to say this pastor felt better, and the burden on his heart was made lighter, as his brethren got with him beneath the load. Services were held on the appointed hour. There were fewer in attendance this time than a month ago. The announcement had been left that Missions would be the burden of the message this time. The fewness in the audience caused the pastor to say in conclusion of the hour of worship, "If those who did not come to church today have stayed away because of the fact that we were to consider some phase of the mission work which we have set our hand to, then for me, please tell them that they can make their arrangement to stay away a good part of the year that is before us. We are going to preach Missions as long as the Lord directs us. Our commission is of

God and not of man. The church may call another pastor, but we cannot shirk duty while with you." At this point a good brother interrupted and was recognized. He said: "We have for a long time wanted a preacher like you, and we are not thinking of making a change."

We are expecting greater things from this church, and believe that other churches would be glad to follow their leader to noble deeds.

—J. H. G.

AT HOME AGAIN

After ten weeks in the hospital, first the Baptist Hospital at Jackson, and four weeks in the Presbyterian Hospital in New Orleans, and at one time lingering near the border with my feet almost touching the chilly waves, but having the earnest prayers of a host of loved ones and the skill of attending physicians and especially the tender mercy of the dear Lord, to whom I clung with unshaken faith, I was brought through it all, and I am at home with a new lease on life and the great joy of being with my churches that were so loyal, and have waited with great patience for my return, and who have received me with tender loving hearts. I wish I could mention the names of the many brethren and loved ones for words of sympathy and deeds of kindness shown me, but this I cannot do; they are too many. I can only say to one and all out of the gratitude of a humble heart, God bless and reward you all. I hope to be able to do a better service in the kingdom and the glory of God.

With a grateful and humble heart, I am the servant of Christ my Lord.

—J. J. Walker.

CARD OF THANKS

We desire to hereby express our sincere gratitude to our many friends for their expressions of sympathy, many acts of kindness and beautiful floral offerings during our bereavement in the loss of our dear father.

—Mrs. J. W. Gray.

A PLEASANT MEETING

As was noted in the Record, it has been the writer's privilege to be in a most pleasant meeting with Brother S. A. Williams and his good people at Highlands Church, Meridian. The people were busy and happy. The pastor and his good wife have a warm place in the hearts of their people, and well they might, for they are giving themselves without stint to the work. Surely it was harvest time and good seed had been sown, for there were about twenty-five accessions, most of these for baptism. The visiting preacher received a liberal contribution and a movement was started which resulted in the purchase of a Ford Sedan for the use of the pastor and family. Plans for enlargement and equipment of the building are being perfected and we are listening for blessed things from this earnest band. May the blessings of Heaven be upon them.

We begin our meeting at West Laurel on the first Sunday in June

with Brother C. E. Welch of Canton doing the preaching and Walter Grafton leading the singing. Pray for God's blessings upon us. With good wishes for a glorious revival season, I am,

Hopefully,

—Bryan Simmons.

"BACK IN THE LAND OF SUNSHINE"

I arrived here the first of May, to take charge of the work of the First Baptist Church for the summer, a little more than a week ago. I am sure I never found a warmer welcome from any people than I found here. I found the work in fine condition. Dr. Tucker, who is now ill and away recuperating, had the field well cultivated.

They have just completed a new Sunday School building which will accommodate twice their number. They intend to grow. Last Sunday we had over six hundred present at Sunday School. We are hoping to make it eight hundred before the summer is over.

When we look about us and see the great plant and the fine fruit we are convinced that some time in days gone by there must have been some fine seed sown in a well prepared seed bed. We, upon investigating, find that to be true, for among the fine homes here, we find, that of our own Miss Kathleen Mallory. Her brother is a very enthusiastic worker in this church. I am told also that in looking for a life-

mate Dr. Mullins selected one who had spent her girlhood days here. They have a great past, and the future looks even brighter still.

It is a great pleasure to labor with such God-loving and God-fearing people. We will be with them till September first, when we return to the Seminary at Louisville to continue our studies.

Fraternally,

—J. C. Wells,
Selma, Ala.

"It has been said that greater calamities are inflicted on mankind by intemperance than by the three great historic scourges of war, pestilence, and famine; that is true for us, and it is the measure of our discredit and disgrace."—William E. Gladstone, Speaking in the House of Commons on March 5, 1880.

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Reservation Fees of \$12.50 will be received now for the next session, which opens September 17, and rooms will be assigned in order of receipt of these fees.

Any student having 15 High School Units from an Accredited High School will be admitted to the Freshman Class upon these credits. Other students can be admitted upon examination. Students not taking a regular course will be admitted without examination and entered as special students.

Board and literary tuition in fireproof dormitories, two students in a room with adjoining bath, \$320.00. Board and literary tuition in Dockery Hall, industrial plan, \$206.00. Highest grade departments in Piano, Voice, Violin, Expression, Home Economics, Art and Business Courses. Elwood S. Roeder begins fourth year as Director of Music and teacher of Piano. Barbara Stoudt-Roeder begins fourth year as Head of Voice Department. Mrs. Kate Downs P'Pool begins eleventh year as Head of Expression Department. Miss Willis Trotter begins fifth year as Head of Home Economics. Miss Glennice Moseley begins fourth year as Head of Art Department.

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ANNUAL CONVENTION

The Annual Convention of the Mississippi Merchants Association will be held at Biloxi, June 16, with headquarters at the White House.

A splendid Program is being arranged for the occasion, and a large attendance is looked for from all sections of the State.

L. L. Mullinnix, President, of Hattiesburg, and J. B. Lusk, Manager, of Jackson, are perfecting details—with the end in view of making the occasion as pleasant and profitable as possible.

Several speakers of national reputation will be on the Program—who will bring inspiring messages on business for the instruction and entertainment of the Convention.

Aside from the purely business features of the Convention, a round of splendid entertainment will be provided by the good people of Biloxi, including golf, yachting, and other attractive features.

The Mississippi Merchants Association is made up of leading and outstanding business men of the State, who realize the great importance of organization in serving the interests of retail business in this hustling and progressive age.

All sections of the State are represented in the Association—which is coming more and more to the front as a great power for not only the protection and advancement of the commercial interests, but also the development of our great material resources and the encouragement of manufacturing industries.

Indications point to a large attendance.

A STATEMENT

Offered by Dr. C. P. Stealey, Editor Baptist Messenger, Oklahoma City

A survey of our Baptist history shows that we have oftentimes found it desirable to restate the fundamental doctrines of the scriptures in terms of regnant thought. Changing situations have provided occasions for Satan's forces to point out apparent discrepancies between Bible teaching and current thought.

In his attempts to destroy the scriptures, he causes the meaning of words to become obsolete in the hope of destroying their original and actual meanings. Believing that his deceptive activities have produced increased ignorance of Baptist faith, and marked increase in intellectual error and religious compromise, and believing that Modernism is fatal and destructive to the vital teachings of the Word of our God, the following statements are submitted as embodying the outstanding truths of Baptist faith:

1. The Scriptures

We believe that the Bible is a product of God's mind; that it is heaven's divine will for humanity; and that it was written by men under the guidance and ministry of the Holy Spirit. We further believe that the Bible, as originally given, was free from error and that it is historically correct. We believe it is the very Word of God—not merely a container of his Word.

2. The True God

We believe that there is one and

only one true God, an infinite, intelligent Spirit, maker and supreme ruler of the universe, inexpressibly glorious in holiness and worthy of all possible honor, confidence, and love; and that in the unity of the Godhead, there are three persons: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, equal in every particular, but executing distinctive though harmonious offices in the great work of redemption.

3. The Creation

We accept the Genesis account of creation, literally and not allegorically or figuratively. We believe, that man was created directly in God's own image and after His own likeness; that this creation was not a matter of gradual evolutionary change of species continuing through interminable periods of time; that scientific data fail to show changes from lower to higher forms; and that all animal and vegetable life was made directly by the Creator and that each in reproduction follows God's established law in bringing forth only "after their kind".

4. The Virgin Birth

We believe that Jesus was miraculously begotten of the Holy Spirit; that he was born of Mary, a virgin, as no other man was or can be born of woman; and that he is both the Son of God and God, the Son.

5. The Atonement For Sin

We believe that salvation is wholly of grace, through the mediatorial work of the Son of God who freely took upon himself our nature, honored the divine law by his personal obedience, and made a full and vicarious atonement for our sins by his death; therefore, his atonement did not consist of merely setting an example or merely dying as a martyr, but it was the voluntary substitution of himself in the sinner's place; the sinless One dying for the sinner, bearing our sins in his own body on the tree.

6. The New Creation

We believe that to be saved, sinners must be born again; that such a new birth is a new creation in Christ Jesus; that it is instantaneous and not a process; that a new creation is brought about in a manner wholly above our comprehension, not by culture, nor by character, nor by the will of man, but wholly by the power of the Holy Spirit in connection with divine truth which secures our voluntary obedience to the gospel.

7. A Gospel Church

We believe that it is not evolved from the changing conditions of society, but came from the mind of the Master, adapted as well to one time and one climate as another; that it is the custodian of the truth, to hold and teach it to all the peoples of the earth; that the church is a body of scripturally baptized believers, equal in rank and privilege, administering its own affairs under the leadership of Jesus Christ.

8. The Resurrection and Return

We accept the sacred Scriptures upon these subjects; namely, we believe the Scriptures teach that Jesus rose literally and bodily from the dead; and that he is in his resurrection body now at the right hand of God; and that because he arose, we also shall be raised and believers shall be given a glorified body like

his. We accept literally such promises as the following: "This same Jesus which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven." That is, he will come personally, bodily, and visibly back to the earth.

Be it therefore resolved, That trustees, officers, and members of faculties of institutions owned, fostered, or supported by the Southern Baptist Convention shall be required to sign this statement of belief.

THE DEFENSE AGAINST SMUGGLING

A glance at the coast line of the United States will recall the fact that we have a long and rather difficult coast to guard. The defense against smuggling therefore from the ocean borders of our country is no easy task. International law permits a foreign ship to come to anchor just outside the three-mile limit on any part of this stretch of shore line and stay there an indefinite time. Small boats can put out from shore under cover of the darkness and unload liquor from such smuggling ships almost at will. Wharves are not necessary for the handling of liquor cargoes. When the state po-

lice find out that there is such a rum ship off shore they can do nothing about it. The ship is within its own rights. The U. S. Coast Guard may if there is a cutter nearby run in on the situation and try to shoo off the small boats that gather about the rum ship. Since, however, it is against the laws of the United States for private citizens to engage in commerce with foreign merchants except such commerce be conducted through the Customs of the United States, such private parties trade with these rum vessels at their own risk. But the rum-runners have the advantage for the following reason:

In the U. S. Coast Guard report to Congress under date of February 25, 1924, it was stated that 56 new vessels had entered the smuggling trade since last October (1923) and that

(Continued on page 14)

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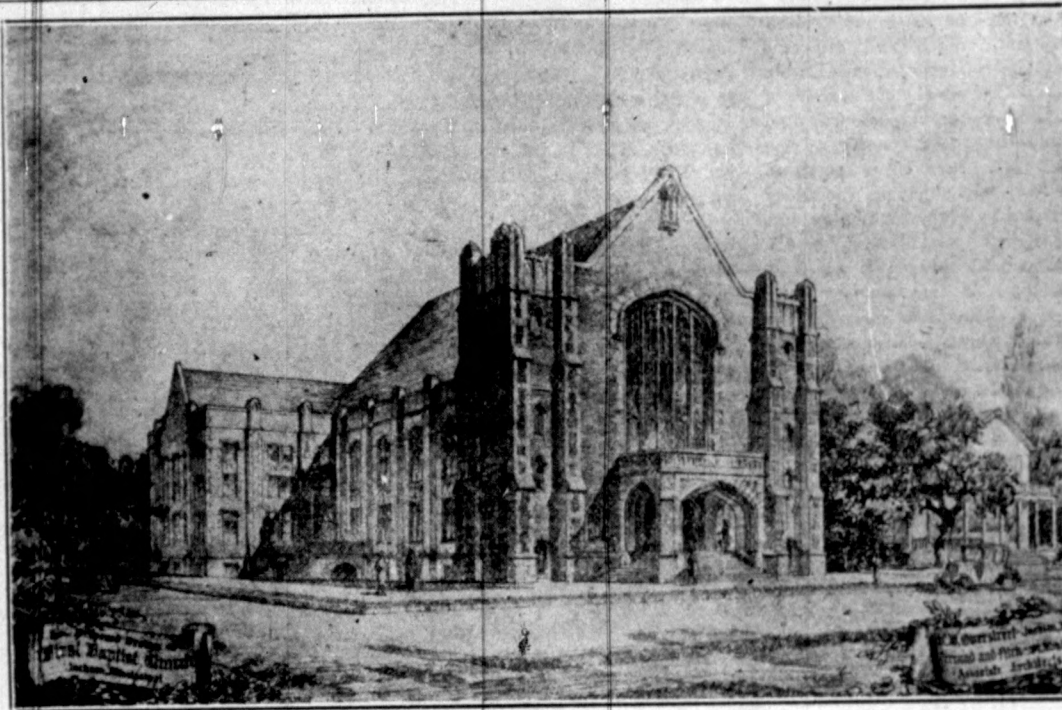
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5. Because Blue Mountain has the highest altitude, purest air, (naturally and religiously), flowing springs, swimming pool, all contributing to the health of the student body, and all away from the dust, smoke, din and vice of the city.
6. Because girls can finish their course in three years by doing work in our summer school. Mothers, remember when sending your daughters away from home you are parting for the time with your most precious jewels. What of their environment?

The Baptist pastors of North Mississippi are earnestly requested to call the attention of their congregations to the above advantages which their daughters may avail themselves of in Blue Mountain College.

For further information write the Business Manager for catalogue.

C. C. WHITE,
Business Manager.



FIRST CHURCH, JACKSON

We present herewith a picture of the church that is to be from the architect's drawing. Pastor W. A. Hewitt has labored patiently for three years to get this great enterprise launched, and the results are well worth all that has been put into it. Of course, the work is not done yet, but as fine a body of people as can be found in a day's travel are behind it, or rather have it on their hearts.

Dr. Hewitt excels as a church builder, having made a record at Columbus and Dallas, Texas. The recent ceremony of breaking ground for the new church brought together a host of friends and released a volcano of fervid oratory. The members of this church rejoice with trembling, because they have a great task before them, one that calls for \$300,000 and up. The lot selected is just across the street eastward from the New Capitol and is therefore in one of the finest residence sections of the city. The men and women behind this enterprise can do anything they want to do. The plans have been drawn by Mr. N. W. Overstreet, architect, Jackson, Miss., and are said to include everything that is desirable in an up to date church building. The Baptists of Mississippi rejoice with this great church in their prosperity and their great plans for the future.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON June 8th By R. A. Venable

Ezekiel Encourages the Exiles

The Lesson Text: Ezekiel 34:11-16, 25, 26.

Collateral Reading: Psalms 137:1-6, Ezekiel 34.

Ezekiel the prophet, the son of Buzi, and priest, was born in the land of Judah where he resided till he was about 25 years of age. He was carried a captive into Chaldea as a part of the second detachment of Jews taken away as prisoners by the king of Babylon. Among the first detachment were Daniel and his pious companions. About 8 years before the carrying away of Ezekiel and ten thousand others of Judah, Jehoiachin, the king of Judah was taken to Babylon as a prisoner in the second siege of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar. The field of Ezekiel's activities was the land of his exile where he carried on his work as a prophet for the space of thirty years, dwelling among his captive countrymen on the banks of Chebar, whose waters flowed into the Euphrates, about three hundred miles above the city of Babylon. The Book of Ezekiel comprises three well marked divisions. Chapters 1-24 inclusive predict the capture of Jerusalem as a punishment for Israel's sins. Chapters 25-32 deal with God's judgment upon the surrounding nations. The third division, Chapter 33-48 predict the restoration of Israel and the establishment of the perfect kingdom of God. Ezekiel employed three forms of prophecy with telling effect: Symbolic action, allegories and visions. Our lesson

is allegorical in form. God is a shepherd, his people are his sheep. His blessings are spoken of in a form appropriate to the needs of a flock of sheep unable to care for themselves. Both the conception of his thought and its expression are of great force and beauty. The situation conceived is in perfect accord with the historic condition of the Jewish people in the days of the prophet. Israel is scattered to the four winds. Most of them are dispersed throughout the land of Assyria and a small detachment of them in Egypt. Their national identity has been destroyed. They are slaves with no central place of worship, without leadership and without hope. A scattered flock, without a shepherd. Ezekiel, with an inspired vision, sees a better day, and sounds the note of promise to his dispirited and enslaved people. Blessings from the great shepherd heart of God will restore the sons of Jacob and realize the promise to the seed of Abraham. "For thus saith the Lord Jehovah, Behold, I myself, even I, will search for my sheep and will seek them out. As a shepherd seeketh out his flock, in the day he is among his sheep, that are scattered abroad, so will I seek out my sheep; and I will deliver them out of all places whither they have been scattered in the cloudy and dark day." (Vers. 11-12)

God takes the initiative in the recovery of his scattered flock. The sheep do not seek the shepherd, but the shepherd seeks the sheep. The diligent search for the strayed and stolen members of his flock as the characteristic of the true shepherd is employed to express the earnest search of Jehovah for his scattered,

wayward and helpless people. His sheep he knows, he knows the barren wilderness over which they roam, and the ravenous beasts that lie in waiting to kill and destroy. His flock in exile, and servitude, among a degraded, cruel and ferocious people, the prey of the evil influences and corrupting forces of an idolatrous nation moves the shepherd heart of Jehovah to search them out and restore them to the fold. "And I will bring them out from the people, and gather them from the countries, and will bring them into their own land; and I will feed them upon

the mountains of Israel, by the rivers, and in all the inhabited places of the country." (Ver. 13.) Jehovah's search results not only in discovery, but in recovery and restoration of his sheep to the fold. The Jewish captives are here assured of a return to their own land and country under the guiding hand of the God of Israel. Their days of captivity will be over, the days of chastisement will come to an end, the anger of Jehovah will be appeased, the hard lesson of discipline will have been learned, their idolatrous spirit will be broken down, their disobedient hearts will be turned to do the will of their God. Jehovah will lead them back, as a shepherd leads his scattered sheep to the fold. The captives of Judah and exiles of Israel scattered over vast regions of the Eastern world will hear the tender calls of Jehovah's voice and will come back to the land of their fathers with songs and everlasting

(Continued on page 13)

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East Mississippi Department

By R. L. Breland

Surrender

(The following poem was written by Mrs. J. M. Wells, Young People's Leader in Newton County Association.)

Master, this heart I give to Thee,
This life for service, too.
Accept the gift, and make of me,
A servant brave and true.

Naught I withhold from Thee,
At no burden I complain;
For Jesus paid a price for me,
I'll serve Him—praise His name!

Worldly pleasures, ambition, fame
Hold nothing now for me,
Since I beheld my Lord in pain
On awful Calvary.

The need was wisdom in the age
When Solomon was on the throne;
I find this true as I turn the page
In life's drama, going home.

Father, give me wisdom great,
Make my heart responsive, too,
Content to labor and to wait,
Giving strength Thy will to do.

This plea I make, dear Master
mine,—

That plea is only this:
By and by, in the great Sometime,
To be with Thee—in Bliss.

The Convention

It was my good pleasure to attend the meeting of the great Southern Baptist Convention at Atlanta, Ga., last week. It was one of the best meetings of this good old body ever held. Fully 6,000 Baptists from all parts of our Southern Zion were there. Not a pessimistic note was sounded. If there were any doubters there they were so greatly in the minority that they were not willing to let it be known. We must win in the present Campaign and then go in for greater things, was the voice of every one. The work is just beginning; the next few years will see some marvelous successes in the work of the Baptists. We have found out that we can do big things and we are going to do bigger things.

So far as saw I was the only messenger from Neshoba County, but a number went from nearby counties: Elders A. B. Culpepper, P. A. Davis and Dr. W. A. Land from Kemper; Elders I. A. Hailey and G. O. Parker from Union; Elders R. E. Moore and Eugene Stephens from Lauderdale; Elders S. P. Morris and S. G. Pope and Mrs. J. K. Armstrong from Louisville. So our part of the state was well represented.

A worthy program was laid out for next year; \$7,500,000 was made our minimum for South-wide objects next year and the same amount for state missions. We are well able, so let us do it. The Convention will meet in Memphis in 1925. All of us can go there. Our full quota should be there in the meeting next year. I pronounce the meeting a

successful one. No uncertain note was sounded on the evolution and prohibition questions. Baptists are all right. Let them continue so.

Notes and Comments

Pastor G. H. Suttle had a great revival in the church at Burnside, in which meeting he did the preaching. There were thirty and more additions to the church. Regret that Brother Suttle got sick at the close of the meeting and was unable to attend the Convention at Atlanta as he contemplated.

Rev. Clyde L. Breland and family of Williamstown, Ky., visited relatives at Philadelphia and Newton, Miss., several days on their return from the Atlanta Convention.

Elder J. J. Mayfield, who is pastor at Magnolia, Miss., stopped over on his return from the Convention and is assisting Pastor J. H. Wallace in his revival meeting at Northport, Alabama.

I am glad to see the discussions now going on in the Record on the subject of Union Meetings. Our people, even our Baptist people, do not understand the Baptist position on this very vital question. Let the discussion go on and let pastors preach on it from their pulpits. We must take a definite stand on the question and save the churches from their union conglomeration that is in the religious air just now.

(Continued from page 12)

joy. "I will feed them in a good pasture, and upon the high mountains of Israel shall their fold be: there shall they lie in a good fold, and in a fat pasture shall they feed upon the mountains of Israel. I will feed my flock, and I will cause them to lie down, saith the Lord God." (Vers. 14-15.) The shepherd life is controlling in the phraseology of the prophet. Every provision for the safety, comfort and welfare of a flock of sheep is brought under tribute to express the abounding blessing which Jehovah gives to his recovered people. All that is necessary to their safety, their comfort, their moral and spiritual development is embraced in the prophet's vision for God's people in that glad day of their return and re-establishment in the land promised to Abraham and his seed for an everlasting possession. Just how far-reaching this prophetic forecast was and is in the historic development and fortunes of the Jewish people, I have no definite opinion. Its primary purpose was to encourage the Hebrew captives of his own time, abject and hopeless of any escape from the thralldom which had overtaken them. Whether its ultimate purpose was to point across millenniums, to a time when in the unfolding of God's redemptive purpose, the Jews of all lands shall be re-established in the promised land, or again whether its final purpose is applicable to the spiritual Israel, I will leave it to the advocates of certain theories to decide. I am sure of one thing, that it was a message of encouragement to the captive people of his own time. The compassionate sympathy of Jehovah as the shepherd of his people

comes to fullest expression in the language of his prophet, "I will seek that which was lost, and bring back that which was driven away, and will bind up that which is broken, and will strengthen that which was sick: but the fat and the strong I will destroy; I will feed them in justice." (Ver. 16.) When one is lost God is the loser, but goes out in search of his sheep which was lost. God counts values according to the standard of his love, and foregoes no sacrifice to rescue the soul stamped with his own image. The shepherd voice of God rings over the hills, upon the mountain sides, in valleys, through the streets of the city, the villages and country side, that he may recover the lost sheep from the fold. The weak he strengthens and the sick he nurses back to health. Jehovah enters into covenant with Israel; a new covenant as the prophet Jeremiah expresses it. "And I will make with them a covenant of peace, and will cause evil beasts to cease out of the land, they shall dwell securely in the wilderness, and sleep in the woods." (Ver. 25.) This covenant looks to a better day. "After these days saith the Lord, I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah I will put my laws into their mind and on their heart also will I write them. And I will be their God and they shall be my people: And they shall not teach every man his fellow citizen, and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord, for all shall know me from the least to the greatest of them." (See Jer. 31:31.) God covenants to be their God and they to be his people. The contents of this covenant are new. The method of its operations is new. It is engraved upon the mind and heart, and not upon tables of stone. Its inwardness of understanding and heart experience is a divinely wrought experience. It is God given, an impelling power operating within, and not a restraining force from without. It provides for the weaknesses of the human heart and makes the mandates of God of possible performance. It subdues the will and conforms its purposes to the will of God. It produces peace and guarantees safety. It is personal in its application and real and individual in its execution. Every one shall know for himself and not be dependent upon an offi-

cial class. It belongs to the Messianic times, and is effected through the Holy Spirit's movement upon the individual heart; its design is the formation of character after the divine type, and makes that character a blessing. The prophet is moving within the climate of thought and experience of the Messianic reign. "I will set up one shepherd over them, and he shall feed them, even my servant David; he shall feed them and he shall be their shepherd." (See ver. 23.) This new covenant is a part of an economy administered by the one shepherd, the one Prince of the people, the royal son of David, even the Christ. The terms of this new covenant provide for an unbroken succession of blessings, like the coming of the rain in its season, cooling the parched earth, reviving the drooping plant, promoting its growth and hastening and enlarging its fruitage. The Messianic blessings are conceived of and expressed in the Hebrew forms of thought and imagery, the spiritual is represented by the material, but the reality lies within the realm of the spiritual order. It was the best the prophet could do; we can do no better. His limitations and ours shut us up to the employment of material symbols to express our mental activities and our spiritual experiences and blessings. A failure to observe this has given rise to grossly material interpretations of the Old and the New Testament. The prophet's forecast of the future of his exiled audience brought light to them in the darkness of a foreign land, and inspired in them the hope of a better day; restored their faith in Jehovah's promises to their father Abraham and his seed. It threw light upon the purpose of God in subjecting them to the terrible experiences through which they were passing and inspired the purpose to return to the God of Israel, whose name they had dishonored, whose worship they had polluted and whose anger they had provoked.

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WOMAN'S COLLEGE SUMMER SCHOOL

By authority of the State Board of Education, the Woman's College will hold a Summer School of nine weeks, opening Tuesday, June 3 and closing Saturday, August 2. A student may make ten College Semester hours in History, English, Education, Sociology, French, or Mathematics. High School units may be made in History, English, Language, or Mathematics. Teachers' Licenses may be renewed in a term of five weeks and if renewal is made by taking college work, credit will also be given upon a degree. College hours made here will be accepted in any college in the South. Young men and young women accepted as students, but only women boarded in the college dormitories. Professor Roeder and Miss Poe of the Music Department offer a course in music. The College Swimming Pool will be open to Summer School students. Send at once for Bulletin to

J. L. JOHNSON, President,
Hattiesburg, Miss.

(Continued from page 11)

six such vessels had entered the trade within the last week. This is at the rate of about eleven ships per month. It is further reported that most of these ships are of rather high speed. It must be remembered on the other hand that the number of ships in the Coast Guard is very small and that they are not built for speed. The Coast Guard was not originally designed to meet an emergency such as the present one. The Coast Guard service was intended to guard the coast line from smugglers, police the coast against derelict ships, and also to come to the rescue of merchant vessels in distress from storms. For this latter purpose the ships must be seaworthy and were therefore not designed for speed. The facts are then that the Coast Guard is not adequate to patrol the coasts and to guard against the smuggler. It is estimated that the rum fleet now numbers thirty-four ocean steamers and some one hundred and thirty-two sailing vessels. Some of these vessels are capable of 19 knots an hour, while the Coast Guard vessels are on the average able to do no more than 10 knots. It also appears from the government report under date of February 25, that the wet auxiliary fleet making shore contracts consists of several hundred gasoline driven craft, about thirty per cent of which are capable of 25 knots an hour. To quote:

"During the last three months the motor boats have come out most frequently after dusk. The crews of the guard ships have heard the purring of the high-speed engines, but have rarely ever been able to pick up the boats with searchlights. It is now necessary, when these vessels are heard, to illuminate the operating fire by firing star shells and then to use solid shot. Even with the best gunnery, however, it is hard to hit a small boat running at high speed in a poor light at 4,000 yards range. It is easy under such circumstances to get the range and to drop shells close aboard, but even though a hit is made, unless the gun is of 3-inch caliber or over, the boats are not always seriously damaged.

"The following incident will illustrate the wet fleet's increasing skill and coolness. About two weeks ago an American smuggler boasted of a method he thought he had invented for nullifying the effect of gunfire. He said that he steered a straight course away from the gun and watched for its flash. Upon seeing the flash he altered his course 90 degrees, waited until the shot splashed, and then again steered directly away. This ruse shows that these gentry are not without wit and do not fail to profit by experience. The time of flight of a 3-inch projectile at 4,000 yards is about 12 seconds. In this time a 25-knot boat at full speed will move the respectable distance of 5,000 feet."

Commander Root of the Coast Guard reports, however, that during the past 22 months the Coast Guard has been able to put out of business, by capture or otherwise, 153 vessels, but "because of what I regard to be very serious defects in the laws and in the methods of procedure, a large percentage of these vessels have again fallen into the hands of their

original owners and are now in active trade."

In order to meet this situation and to protect the United States against this smuggling game which is not only illegal but very damaging to the respect and honor of our flag, the U. S. Coast Guard has asked Congress for additional equipment and personnel sufficient to amply take care of the situation. President Coolidge sponsored the request. The increased appropriation called for \$13,853,989. This figure is rather deceiving for the reason that much of the increased equipment is in the nature of a loan to the Coast Guard. Twenty U. S. torpedo boat destroyers have been loaned to the Coast Guard. The only cost of these lies in the conditioning of them for sea service. These destroyers will have speed sufficient to run down anything that the wet fleet can hope to operate. In addition the Coast Guard is to have 223 "Cabin Cruiser" type motor boats, each 72 feet in length and very fast. They will each mount a one powder rapid fire machine gun. These boats will be able to keep at sea and will constantly encircle the ships of the rum fleet and absolutely make it impossible for shore craft to approach. Nor is this all. The Coast Guard is to have in addition 100 "Sea-bright Dory" type motor and inlets. With this equipment the Coast Guard will be in absolute control of the shore line and it is anticipated that smuggling will be stopped. Rum row will cease to exist. It is the purpose of the Coast Guard to station a vessel alongside or very near each unit of the wet fleet and to keep guard 24 hours each day. When such vessel has been on duty for a week it will be relieved by another cutter and so the watch will be kept up until it becomes unprofitable for the wet fleet which will then sail away.

The Coast Guard appropriations were approved by Congress April 2nd. It is estimated that it will take three months to build the cabin cruisers and get the full equipment into operation. It is very likely that the destroyers will be in operation in a very few weeks. Thus we may hope that one very disgraceful infraction of American law and honor will come to an end and smugglers be forced to quit the seas.

SUMMARY OF REPORT OF SOUTHERN BAPTIST SEMINARY, LOUISVILLE, KY.

The 65th session of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary which closed Tuesday night, April 29th, was the greatest in the history of the institution, not only in number of ministerial students enrolled, but in the character and amount of scholarly work done during the year, according to the report of Dr. E. Y. Mullins, the president, to the Southern Baptist Convention, Thursday morning.

Four hundred and forty-two ministers were matriculated. They came from thirty-two states and fourteen foreign countries. More than two hundred and fifty women, including young women from the W. M. U. Training School and wives of married students, took work in Seminary classes.

At commencement eighty-nine men received degrees. Eleven of these were Doctors in Theology, Th.D. Thirty-eight received the degree of Master in Theology, Th.M.; eighteen earned the Bachelor's degree, Th.B., and twenty were English graduates, ThG.

During the session ground was broken for the new Norton Hall on Lexington Road in the suburbs of the city, and the foundation of this building, the first of the group that will be erected in the near future, has been finished. Plans for this building are being perfected, and the committee in charge desires to go forward with the erection of the structure as soon as funds are in hand to do so. The amount received from the General Boards for building fund is \$78,571.43. The estimated cost of the new Norton Hall is \$750,000.00.

SUMMARY OF REPORT OF FOREIGN MISSION BOARD TO SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

There are now on the 17 fields occupied by the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention the total of 1,095 Baptist churches with a combined membership of 111,872, it was reported to the Convention by Dr. J. F. Love, corresponding secretary, Friday afternoon. This represents 1/27 as many churches as are in the Southern Baptist Convention and 1/30 as many members as the home churches have. There were a total of 12,856 baptisms on the foreign fields last year. One-third of the foreign churches are now self-supporting, 97 having come to self-support during the past year.

A total of 54 new missionaries were sent out during the year, bringing the total number of American missionaries now under the direction of the Board to 344. If the Board mans all its work on the foreign fields as the situation demands, it will have to send out 220 other missionaries this year. The number of native workers on the foreign fields, employed by the Board, is 2,494. A total of 860 mission schools are operated in connection with the Foreign Board's program and these schools are crowded as never before. The enrollment of students now is 35,106, though many others were turned away for lack of room. A total of 416 young preachers are studying for the ministry in 17 Bible schools and theological seminaries on the foreign fields.

In connection with the medical mission program of the Board, which is in operation in China, Africa and Mexico, 16 male American and 3 female American physicians are employed, along with 7 trained American nurses, 19 native physicians and 29 native nurses. Embraced in the medical program of the Board are 9 hospitals and 23 buildings, and during the past year a total of 294,422 treatments were given.

Publishing houses are operated in China, Japan, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and Italy, while small beginnings along this line have been made in practically all the fields. During the past year a total of 84,944,180

IN MEMORIAM

In Memory of Brother Albert Thompson

Whereas, on the 6th day of December, 1923, the death angel darkened the door of Brother Thompson's home and called him to his reward. He leaves wife, two daughters and one son to weep, but not to grieve, for he was ready for the call, having stated many times that the way was clear, his calling and election sure.

The home going of this dear brother has wrought a great loss to Elmo Church and community; he was a devoted Christian, deacon and worker in the church, a good neighbor and was loved by every one that knew him.

He was born June 3rd, 1853, and married Miss Katie McIntyre December 3, 1873. To this happy couple six children were born, three of which still survive.

Be it resolved that this church extend to Sister Thompson and children our sympathy and prayers; that a copy of this memorial be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be sent to the Baptist Record for publication, and a copy be recorded on our minutes.

Respectfully,
Lawrence E. Case,
Martin V. B. Case,
Mathew W. Prather,
Committee.

pages of religious literature were distributed from these publishing houses. About \$225,000 is invested in these publishing houses.

Indicating the response of the native Christians on the foreign fields to Kingdom interests, it is reported that the average per capita gifts of the native church members for the past year amounted to \$4.00, whereas in the homeland the per capita contribution is \$10.00. Argentina led all the fields, and practically doubled the per capita gifts of Southern Baptists when her native Baptists averaged \$20.00 each to Baptist work the past year. Brazilian Baptists were next with a per capita gift of \$10.00, while Italy's per capita was \$8.00, Chile \$6.00, Japan \$4.61 and Mexico \$4.43.

PROHIBITION IN PITTSBURGH

The Pittsburgh Council of Churches has recently issued a booklet on "Crime and Its Treatment in Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, Pennsylvania", which contains some interesting data on the results of Prohibition. The secretary of the Federation, Rev. Charles R. Zahniser, has for years specialized in problems of law enforcement and the material which he has gathered has, on this account, much more than ordinary weight. He records the report and gives statistics of arrests for drunkenness in Pittsburgh over six years as follows:

1917	28,966
1918	23,599
1919	14,307
1920	9,577
1921	10,371

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1922 16,554
Two things stand out very signifi-
cantly in this table. First, the num-
ber of arrests for drunkenness in
1922 were but little more than half
those for 1917, indicating a very
considerable gain. A moment's in-
spection of the table, however, dis-
closes that here again, with some
modification, appears what has been
called the "typical curve" of effects
of liquor drinking before and during
the Prohibition regime. There was
a steady and rapid decline from 1917
on and the lowest point was reached
in 1920. The curve turned upward
in 1921 and in 1922 a very decided
increase was recorded.

It must always be remembered in
using criminal statistics for any
purpose that no kind of social sta-
tistics are more difficult to draw
definite conclusions from. This is
due partly to the fact that there is
no uniform method of classifying
crimes. In the case of drunkenness,
for example, offences are sometimes
classified as "plain drunk" and some-
times as "drunk and disorderly".
Obviously the latter category in-
cludes many more offences than the
former. When different methods of
classification are used the results
are difficult to compare. A large
element of uncertainty is also intro-
duced by the fact that in examining
the records over a period of years
one may lose sight of an entire
change in policy with reference to
police administration. Sometimes an
increase in the number of arrests
indicates nothing more than an un-
usual effort to enforce the law.

In the present instance, however,
it is probably safe to assume that
these figures reflect what many other
statistical indexes have been found
to show, namely, a steady increase
in the violation of the Prohibition
law following 1920.

It is interesting to note in this
Pittsburgh report that the general
course of arrests for disorderly con-
duct has been the same, although the
changes have not been so marked.
The low point was reached in 1920
and there were decided increases in
1921 and 1922.

To the abundant evidence that has
been offered from many sources con-
cerning the baneful influence of poli-
tics upon Prohibition enforcement,
the Pittsburgh report adds some
very pregnant statements.

"Instead of men being carefully
selected entirely on grounds of char-
acter and ability as was expected,
the positions are being treated as
political spoils and appointments are
made on recommendations of sena-
tors, congressmen and political chair-
men. This accounts for many unfit
men including former saloon keep-
ers, bar-tenders and brewery work-
ers being taken into the federal
service. This accounts also for the
selection of men not in sympathy
with Prohibition to direct the service
and handle such cases after they are
secured. The result has been de-
moralizing to the service, discour-
aging to honest men in it, promotive
of law violation, and destructive of
public confidence. Not until politics
is taken entirely out of this service
and reliable men chosen as were the
secret service men of former times
and given a free hand and adequate
support in prosecuting their cases,

will there be general confidence that
the federal enforcement of Prohibi-
tion is being honestly tried.

The report calls attention to the
difficulty very commonly experienced
of securing convictions from the av-
erage jury and adds that on this ac-
count there is a considerable ten-
dency to encourage pleas of guilty
with the assurance that the accused
would be let off with a fine.

"One day in December, 1923, for
example, fifteen persons appeared
for sentence before one of the judges
of the criminal court, in which pleas
of guilty of liquor law violations had
been made, and all were fined, the
amounts running from \$100 to \$250
each. All but two of them were
saloon keepers and their bar-tenders.
A few days later another saloon
keeper was bound over to court for
similar violations, who is known to
have been banking an average of
\$1,000 a week in profits for many
months. For such offenders such
punishment is a mere slap on the
wrist."

A very important implication of
the figures for New York State is
the relation between the major popu-
lation groups and alcoholic insanity.
"Of the 223 alcoholic first admis-
sions of 1922 whose nativity was
ascertained, 125 or 56.1 per cent,
were foreign born; 92, or 41.2 per
cent, were native whites; and 6, or
2.7 per cent, were Negroes. Of the
92 native whites, 34 were of native
parentage, 41 of full foreign par-
entage, 15 of mixed parentage, and
2 of unknown parentage."

It is interesting to note in this
connection a somewhat similar result
shown by figures prepared by offi-
cials of the Metropolitan Life In-
surance Company on deaths from
alcoholism among native born Ameri-
cans and residents in this country
born in Great Britain, Austria-Hun-
gary, Germany, Italy, Ireland, and
Russia. The death rate per 100,000
for native born Americans was
shown to be 5.6; while among per-
sons born in England, Scotland and
Wales, it was 10.9; persons born in
Germany, 8.2; persons born in Ire-
land, 27.2. The rate among persons
born in Austria-Hungary, Italy, and
Russia, (90% of the latter being
Jews) was lower than the rate for
native born Americans but in the
aggregate the rate among foreign
born groups is very much greater
than among native born Americans.

The statistics here given for alco-
holic insanity as classified by na-
tivity, have led Dr. Pollock, the New
York State statistician, to say that
the enforcement of Prohibition laws
"is largely a matter of changing the
more or less fixed habits of our for-
eign-born population."

Note: For those particularly in-
terested in the medical aspect of the
matter it may be said that the major
types of these diseases are classified
by psychiatrists as follows:

Pathological Intoxication

This is a marked abnormal, im-
mediate reaction following the tak-
ing of a considerable quantity of
alcohol. The mental disturbance is
acute and is manifested by wild ex-
citement or furor. The attack
usually lasts but a few days and
upon recovery the patient frequently

has no recollection of what has hap-
pened.

Delirium Tremens

This form of alcoholism is marked
by acute mental disorder resulting
from chronic alcoholism. Leading
symptoms which are well known con-
sist of strange, painful and terrify-
ing illusions and hallucinations, all
of the senses being affected. Fever
and other toxic symptoms are usual-
ly present, and there are shaking of
the body and tremulousness of
speech. If death does not ensue, re-
covery takes place in four or five
days following a prolonged sleep.

Koresakow's Disease

So named from the Russian sci-
entist who first described it in 1887.
This disorder in its early stages
sometimes resembles delirium tre-
mens but is more protracted. Other
forms of the disorder are marked
with loss of memory, loss of inter-
est, inability to recognize time,
places or persons, and a tendency to
fabricate yarns of a plausible na-
ture. The outlook for recovery in
most cases is not hopeful.

Acute Hallucinosi

This most common alcoholic men-
tal disorder differs from delirium
tremens in the predominance of hal-
lucinoses of hearing over those of
vision, in the absence of marked
disturbances of consciousness, and in
running a more protracted course.
It arises from chronic drinking. Most
cases recover after a few weeks or
months, but recurrence of the dis-
order may be expected if drinking
is resumed. Sometimes the disorder
persists and assumes a chronic stage
with little change in symptoms, but
with a gradual loss of emotional re-
action.

Paranoid Types

In the paranoid types of alcoholic
insanity, delusions, suspicions, and
misinterpretations are prominent,
and hallucinations are absent or sub-
ordinate. Frequently delusions of
jealousy dominate and usually clears
up in a few weeks after its with-
drawal. It may, however, pass over
into a chronic state. The types most

prevalent among admissions to state
hospitals are acute hallucinosi, Kor-
sakow's disease, and paranoid states.

Mrs. J. M. Wells, Young People's
Leader of the Newton County Asso-
ciation, has been chosen to represent
this district of the W. M. U. at the
Assembly at Ridge Crest, N. C., in
June. This is a great honor as well
as a great opportunity.

We regret that Mrs. Sam E. Gil-
bert of near Chunky, a faithful mem-
ber of Oakland Church, Newton
County, was operated upon for ap-
pendicitis in the hospital at Merid-
ian last week. We rejoice that she
is improving and will likely soon be
well again.

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Vice-President.

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school.

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place was engaged and girls were turned away for lack
of room before this session opened. Write now for
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Make The Edwards Your Home When in Jackson.
We Study and Plan to Make Our Guests Happy.

JOHN L. WARE, Manager.

"THE RELATION OF PARENTS TO SUNDAY SCHOOL"

What is the relation of parents to the Sunday School? We answer by asking what is the relation of parents to the child's mental and spiritual growth? Just how far is the parent responsible for these? It is no one's business to say just what any parent should do or should not do for his children, but fortunately, there are but few, if any, parents who do not wish their children to develop into true, noble, and beautiful, and it seems human nature for parents to wish to take each child and place him just as high above their own heads as they can. And we see parents everywhere realizing that the higher they ascend the ladder of development themselves, the higher they are able to place their children. So in thinking along what lines we wish the child to develop, we naturally ask what are the most important things in life or what will cause the child to become just what we would like for him to be? We think of many things in answer, but if we really know there is one part of his nature or being, if not developed he will be a worthless human being. If we take the soul part of a person away from his life there is nothing worth while left. At a fashionable resort one summer there was a lady boarding at a hotel where there were a great many other boarders. One day one of the boarders remarked that that lady had the coldest, hardest face he had ever seen, when it was learned that she claimed to be an infidel. Unfortunately for her, she lacked all that made life worth while, and even her face with good features lacked beauty.

In thinking of a child's future welfare we think of the parents whose privilege it is to direct, to train and I say to lead the child in the way he should go. No one is near and dear to the child as the father and mother and no one has the influence over the child that these two have. They wish to train him and give him such knowledge that when he enters life alone he will be able to fight its battles, withstand its temptations and surmount all its difficulties. In no place can he get the training that he will get at Sunday School, where he learns through God's word what the Almighty's will and plan is for real life. The parents in looking ahead to see a clear way for the child go with him or ahead of him to take the desirable paths; so the parents may be the Sunday School for the children. Its strength and power depend upon the strength and power of the parents. A child's spiritual training is too important for parents to be willing to send them ahead to get it. We do not think of the Sunday School as being a place to make a man or a woman, but it is only one short road along the right way of life's high way. Good training begins in the home and Sunday School training is a part of that good home training. The child who has been reared in a Christian home has a decided advantage over one who has not. The spiritual atmosphere of a Christian home coupled with the good training re-

ceived in Sunday School and church, and these principles imparted, consistently lived day by day by the father and mother so impress the child that he can safely embark upon life's sea, and we have God's promise all will be well. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it."

—Katherine Ferguson.

(Continued from page 9)

feel sure ours will be the greater yet. Prayer is our greatest asset, therefore we should go to God unceasingly, asking Him to help us make this convention the best owing to the fact that we have given our best in service during the preceding months, and that we will return to our homes better fitted for our work in His Kingdom.

B. Y. P. U. members of this District, we want and must see you at our great convention—June 26-27. We need your help, co-operation, and willing spirit, without which we fail.

A program has been planned that is even worth your while and Clarksdale is preparing an excellent reception.

With best wishes to every B. Y. P. U. in this District, and hoping to see a delegate from each Union in the District at Clarksdale, I am,
Sincerely,
Georgia Williams,
Dist. Sec'y.

Prentiss County Organizes An Associational B. Y. P. U.

On Sunday afternoon, May 4th, under the supervision of Miss Sallie Paine Morgan, the Prentiss County Associational B. Y. P. U. was organized. The following officers were elected:

President, Mr. Will Prather, Baldwyn; Vice-President, Leland Sartin, Booneville; Secretary-Treasurer, Mauverline Nanney, Baldwyn; Chorister, Arthur Butler, Thrasher; Junior-Intermediate Leader, Mrs. C. M. Mount, Booneville.

There was a splendid attendance of young people at this meeting, which was held at Thrasher, and a helpful program was rendered by the Booneville and Baldwyn B. Y. P. U.'s.

Mauverline Nanney, Secretary.

Lee County Organizes An Associational B. Y. P. U.

The following is a clipping from one of the Tupelo papers and tells of the organization of the Lee County B. Y. P. U.'s into a federation that should mean a great deal to the work in that section:

Tupelo, Miss., May 4.—Miss Mary Etta Buchanan, education secretary of the First Baptist Church in this city, has just succeeded in organizing a Lee County B. Y. P. U. Association. Miss Buchanan was assisted in the organization by Miss Sallie Payne Morgan of Jackson, intermediate secretary of state for juniors, and a number of the local members from this church. A large number of young people were present from all parts of the county. The meet-

ing was opened with a devotional by Miss Morgan. The purpose of the meeting was stated, and the first business was the election of officers for the year and resulted in the following being unanimously elected: Miss Mary Etta Buchanan, Tupelo, president; Mr. Charles Bucy, Verona, vice president; Miss Ozelle King, Sherman, secretary and treasurer; Mr. Paul Ballard, Tupelo, junior intermediate leader. Many good talks were made and plans outlined for extensive work through the summer. Miss Buchanan considers the organization of the Lee County B. Y. P. U. the climax to the training school which was held in this city the past week, under her supervision, and when some of the leading Christian educators of the south were members of the faculty. It is her purpose to have programs arranged for a most intensive drive through the coming month.

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The Woman's Own Car

All Chevrolet models are popular with women on account of their beauty of line and finish and ease of handling.

The new four-passenger coupe was designed especially for women. Its stylish, distinguished appearance makes immediate appeal, and closer examination promotes enthusiasm. Best of all—the price is surprisingly low for so high-grade a production, equipped as it is with a Fisher Body, two extra wide doors that make feasible graceful entrance to and exit from the car. Single, comfortable driver's seat, ample room for two in the rear seat, and a fourth folding seat for an extra passenger.

Comfortably, tastefully upholstered and artistically trimmed with good-grade hardware.

Plate-glass windows on all four sides. Cord tires on easily demountable rims, with extra rim.

Although designed with especial consideration of our women friends, we find this model is also favored by many men, for business and family use. Merchandise samples can be carried inside the car instead of in the rear compartment. Evenings and week ends the same car admirably meets the requirements of the small family.

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Division of General Motors Corporation

Prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

Superior Roadster	- - \$490	Superior Sedan	- - - \$795
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Superior Utility Coupe	- - 640	Superior Light Delivery	495
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